Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VII. NO. 6 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS,
TO LONDON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1919		
11th January ..	Nagoya ..	6854
18th " ..	Manora ..	7876
25th " ..	Mandala ..	8246
1st February ..	Nankin ..	6853

*The "Manora" has specially erected Hammock accommodation for gentlemen Third Class; the fares to Marseilles being Rs. 420 and to London Rs. 450.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
1919		
10th January ..	Dunera ..	5414

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers.	
1919		
13th January ..	Linga ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports.
16th " ..	Dwarka ..	Karachi and Persian Gulf.
10th " ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi Direct.
13th " ..	Taroba ..	East and South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival.	Date of departure.
Hakuba Maru.	K. Ikuno ..	3045	31st Dec 1918	8th Jan.
Yubari Maru.	T. Ohta ..	2957	11th Jan.	16th Jan
Tetsui Maru	G. Matsushita .	3356	4th Jan.	14th Jan.
Tosan Maru.	Matano ..	3856	20th Jan.	30th Jan
Tenshin Maru.	T. Yoshizaki ..	4172	29th Jan.	8th Feb.
Yawata Maru No. 2	S. Tanaka ..	3078	2nd Feb	12th Feb.

For Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,060.
Regular service from Bombay to Japan Italy and Marseilles.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy and Marseilles.)

Steamer	Commander.	Arrival	Departure.	Destination
Celebes Maru.	M. Nemoto	19th "	10th "	Japan
Kokaku Maru.	N. Wakatake	21st "	10th "	"

For freight apply to
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Manager.
Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

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MAKE MILLIONS THINK!
and to write with a bad Ink.
IS A BLUNDER.
"Nikotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G.S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY NO. 2.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branches—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS: THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.
Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,00,70,550
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 69,93,990
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
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F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS. Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1889.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 24,300,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Koke, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,00 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,00
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £1,500,000 at 2/ } $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $19,500,00
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,00
HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street. E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock.
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interes allowed half-yearly on daily balances o Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varyin periods on terms which may be learnt o application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centre of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGI business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,00
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,00
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,00 interest is allowed by special arrangement. N interest will be allowed which does not amoun to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at rates of interest whic can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
transacted, rules for which can be obtainee on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road,
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.
Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.
WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

THE ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,70,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment.
Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.
Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.
Full particulars and forms on application.
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..	..	Rs, 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	..	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds		Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers

INSURANCE.

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta, Dacca, Bombay.
Funds exceed ..... Rs. 27,00,000
Surplus about ..... Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Specialties: Moderate premia, ready convertibility, prompt payment, Female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings)
Lahore.
Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD..
HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.
By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.
The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.
Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.
The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.
RAE & CO., P. BANERJEA,
Managing Agents. Secretary.
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO, LIMITED.
Because—
(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.
For further information, Prospectus, etc. please apply to—
THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan.
NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS.
9 Tamarind Lane,
BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315 Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT
OF
THE RARE and BEAUTIFUL
Plain XL Crepe-de Chine
IN
ALL THE LATEST SHADES AND GRADES
suitable for
LADIES DRESSES
AHMED E. ESAALI,
Empire Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 CASES JAPANESE RINGS OF SODAWATER BOTTLES.
THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 7th instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the Foreign Trading Agents.
30 cases each 100 gross Japanese rings of sodawater bottles.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 BALES SUSI AND 9 BALES CHECKS.
THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 7th instant at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Nensy Madhavji, and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.
On account and at the risk of Marwadi Bhanamal Guljarimal.
2 bales each 100 pieces susi of the Simplex Mills No. 116.
On account and at the risk of Marwadi Gowakhram Carpat.
1 bale 60 pieces checks of the Simplex Mills No. 8.
7 bales each 60 pieces checks of the Simplex Mills No. 1730.
On account and at the risk of Marwadi Makhanlal Bijranglal.
1 bale 60 pieces checks of the Simplex Mills No. 1414.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 BALES TWILL FLANNEL.
THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 7th January at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market.
2 bales each 40 pieces twill flannel L. L. Telly's goods.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 BALES TWILLS OF THE PLANET MILLS AND 10 BALES CHECKS OF THE PEARL MILLS.
THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 7th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. B. Mansing & Co.
4 bales each 40 pieces twills of the Planet Mills No. 12509.
And on account and at the risk of Seth Dharamsy Manji.
10 bales each 60 pieces checks of the Pearl Mills single quality of A.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES JAPANESE SHEETING.
THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 7th instant at 3.30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Sha Manilal Chotalal and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Thacker Kanji Purushottam of Sancha Gully.
25 bales Japanese sheetings No. Nine Dragoon.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 BALES CHECKS AND 7 BALES DOBY GINS OF THE UNION MILLS.
THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 7th instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Vijbhukhandas Gulabdas and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.
On account and at the risk of Sha Manilal Nagindas.
6 bales each 80 pieces checks of the Union Mills No. BBB.
On account and at the risk of Seth Tulsidas Narsi.
1 bale 60 pieces Doby Gins of the Union Mills No. 2524.
2 bales each 60 pieces Doby Gins of the Union Mills No. 907.
2 bales each 60 pieces Doby Gins of the Union Mills No. 917.
1 bale 60 pieces Doby Gins of the Union Mills No. 2901.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES ENGLISH MADE WHITE DHOTEES.
This Day, TUESDAY, the 7th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj gully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market.
10 Bales each 200 pairs English made white dhotees No. Jammashami or other 8/10 yards, 44/45 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF 35 PACKAGES MULLS.
This Day, TUESDAY, the 7th January, at 4.30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj gully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Lakhmidas Bhagwandas and on account and at the risk of Seth Shankerlal Bholanath.
25 packages Mulls No. R. R. R.
10 packages Mulls No. K. K. K.
4 packages 200 pieces Zumerpatta Mulls No. 684 to 1484 or other.
4 packages 200 pieces Zumerpatta Mulls No. 1700 to 1900 or other.
2 packages 200 pieces Zumerpatta Mulls No. 420 to 428 or other.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th January, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 245 BALES YARN.
On WEDNESDAY, the 8th January, 1919, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at Tambakanta, Pydhoni, at the shop of Seth Vithaldas Bhawanidas, by his order and on account and at the risk of Messrs. N. M. Rayaloo Iyer Nagasamy Iyer and Co.,—
157 bales yarn No. 20s. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons Ltd. Mills, Oil Seller Ticket, Flower Tie, each 400 lbs.
88 bales yarn No. 20s. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons Ltd. Mills, Africa Ticket, Flower Tee, each 400 lbs.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 325 BALES COTTON YARN.
On FRIDAY, the 10th January 1919 at 1 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Sheth Vithaldas Bhawanidas at his shop at Tambakanta and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers mentioned below:—
On account and at the risk of Abdul Latif Fakir Mahomed.
350 bales yarn No. 12s of Currimbhai Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd. Mill, each 400 lbs., Africa Ticket.
On account and at the risk of Tarmahomed Haji Hasam Mitha:—
150 bales yarn No. 12s of Currimbhai Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd., Mills of 400 lbs. each, Africa Ticket.
On account and at the risk of Manilal Girdhar:—
25 bales yarn No. 10 David of 400 lbs. each.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th January, 1919.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 CASES BRASS SHEATHING.
On WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. R. K. Motishaw and Co., and on account and at the risk of the following parties:—
On account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor Umedram Bhugwandas:—
Ex. S.S. "Burma Maru."
30 cases each about 5 cwts. Brass Sheathing 12.14 and 16 ozs.
On account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Narotamdas Hargovindas:—
78 21-120—30 cases each about 5 cwts Brass Sheathing 12.14 and 16 ozs.
Terms: Deposit 25 per cent. delivery within 8 days.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY 12TH JANUARY, 1919 AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).
Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 12th day of January, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Dongarsi Road Walkeshwar, very valuable teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, etc., comprising sliding dining table arm and armless chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat-safes, rich glassware, porcelainware, rich platedware, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, upholstered drawing room suits, chesterfield sofas, easy chairs, handsome cabinets, file cabinets, glass door silver cupboard, roll top office tables, sweet toned Collard and Collard's cottage piano, rich carpets, pictures, flower vases, iron bedsteads, mirror and panel door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top side tables, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, large tea box, carved blackwood furniture, glass door cupboards, cooking utensils, etc., etc.
The property of S. N. Powell Esq., Manager Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., Ltd.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY 11TH JANUARY 1919 AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).
Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 11th day of January, 1919 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Fire Brigade Station, Haines Road, Byculla, very valuable teak and blackwood and carved household furniture, comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat-safes, marble top tables, rich glassware, porcelainware, rich platedware, carved teapoys, palm stands, upholstered drawing room suits, easy chairs, sweet toned cottage piano, Singer's sewing machine, handsome cabinets, glass door silver cabinets, book cases, rich carpets, pictures, rich table ornaments, iron bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, reclining sofas, towel-racks, cooking utensils, garden flower pots, etc., etc.
The property of A. E. Williams, Esq., of Fire Brigade.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.
J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th January, 1919.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted", "To Be Let", "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word one anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

Cash payments are received only during Office hours from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. On Saturdays and Holidays from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ...	,, 16-0	,, 18-0
Quarterly	,, 8-0	,, 9-0
Monthly	,, 3-0	,, 3-8
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

BIHAR-BLANKETS—Special quality (best AD Blankets) at Rs. 10; First class size 8 by 6 feet Rs. 7; Second class 7½ by 5 feet Rs. 4-8; Medium 7 by 4½ feet Rs. 3-8; for sample full size by V.P.P. J. N. BURMAN & CO., Jamhor (Gaya). 11

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd. Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car, Spare Part. Price List free on application. Telegrams: "Autoford Bombay", Telephone 707.

BUILDINGS.—Land and buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 2

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—A respectable educated girl, for a wife by educated well-to-do Hindu widower. Apply with particulars to Box No. 29, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 100

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A PARSI CASHIER. Apply to Box No. 25, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 71

WANTED.—A CORRESPONDING CLERK. Apply to Box No. 35, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 119

WANTED.—GRADUATE for Tutorial High School, Ahmedabad. Starting salary Rs. 30 to Rs. 100. Prospects up to Rs. 200. 98

WANTED.—An EX-SOLDIER as Junior Inspector, Salary Rs. 100 per month. Apply to the BRANCH MANAGER, ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., Bombay. 112

WANTED—A competent MANAGING CLERK and a COPYING CLERK. Apply to Messrs. MULJEE and THAKORE-DAS, Solicitors, 7, Churchgate Street. 111

EUROPEAN ASSISTANT WANTED for English Stationery and Fancy business. Apply Box No. 20, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 62

EUROPEAN CHEMIST WANTED. Must have English qualifications. Apply Box No. 21, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 63

WANTED immediately by a Leading Fire Insurance Company, a smart JUNIOR CLERK, must be a good typist with some office experience. Apply Box No. 28, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 99

WANTED—A competent LEDGER CLERK, having experience in an Attorney's Office. Salary according to qualifications. Apply CAPTAIN & VAIDYA, 121, Esplanade Road. 108

WANTED—A competent SECURITY CLERK, possessing thorough knowledge of Stocks and Shares, only those with necessary qualifications need apply. Apply in writing, stating age and salary expected to TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, Bombay. 89

WANTED.—Immediately for Kirkee Arsenal, some TEMPORARY CLERKS with sound experience of a Government Office. Those able to typewrite with great speed and accuracy are required. Pay Rs. 50 p.m. Local candidates should attend personally with application written in their own handwriting and copies of their testimonials. 114

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—SERVICE by a honest and intelligent Motor Car driver. Apply Box No. 32, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 104

WANTED.

WANTED—Complete MOTOR, 15 to 20 H.P., new or second-hand, particularly with price. Apply Box No. 31, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 105

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—15-20 H.P. SIDDLEY DEASY CAR, luxurious Limousine Body, 7 seater, silent night engine, smooth running, and in excellent condition, real bargain for Rs. 14,000. Apply Miss PETIT, 361, Hornby Road. Telephone No. 900. 109

WANTED TO SELL a well-going SOAP FACTORY, monthly income Rs. 500 or more. Proprietor going to Europe. If willing to invest about Rs. 9,000 write Box No. 33, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 105

FOR SALE—An "ATTEMPERATOR" or appliance for regulating the temperature of wash while undergoing fermentation, quite new, made of copper pipes with bronze flanges, weighing about 20 maunds, cost price Rs. 3,000. For any further particulars apply to THE CHIEF EXCISE OFFICER, Kotah State, Kotah, Rajputana. 3618

TO BE LET.

MATHERAN.—TO BE LET—BUNGALOWS for January and February also for the Hot Season. Apply LORD'S STORES. 96

TO LET.—One large ROOM (furnished or unfurnished) with bathroom and kitchen, electric light and fan, opp. Taj Hotel, Apollo Bunder. Apply to Box No. 27, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 80

TO BE LET from 16th January, a spacious well-lighted SHOP in a prominent building in Esplanade Road. For particulars apply to Box No. 19 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 59

TO BE LET from now till 15th June, 1919, "HOMESTEAD" on Chowk Point Matheran, completely furnished. Accommodation drawing room, dining room and six bedrooms. Ample stabling and servants' quarters. Well kept garden and tennis-court. For particulars apply Box No. 30, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 102

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

AN ASSISTANT ENGINEER, pay according to qualifications. Preference will be given to a Maratha or a Mahomedan.

Apply with copies of testimonials to the MEMBER BOARD OF REVENUE FOR IRRIGATION, Gwalior Government.

Applications will be received up to 15th January, 1919.

M. V. VASA VADA, L. C.E.,
Dip. Prac. San. Sac.
Assistant Member,
Board of Revenue for Irrigation, Gwalior.
Lashkar-Gwalior, Motimahal,
Dated 31st December, 1918. 97

NOTICE.

NOTICE TO THE CONSIGNEES or their assigns of the Cargo per S. S. Hwahkun which arrived in Bombay on the 3rd January, 1919.

CONSIGNEES or their assigns of the cargo per S. S. Hwahkun, which arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Mauritius, are hereby warned not to pay freight for any such cago to any one other than the undersigned, who have a lien for a large sum of money under the charterparty granted by them.

If notwithstanding this, they pay such freight to any person or persons other than to the undersigned, they will do so at their risk and peril.

H. S. M. KAZRANI & SONS,
Bhesania Building,
Hornby Road, Fort.
Dated this 4th day of January, 1919. 92

SIR VITHALDAS DAMODHER THACKERSEY EDUCATION FUND FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS.

ANNUAL STUDENTSHIPS of the value of Rs. 300 each will be available from the above fund commencing with the New University year 1919 for 100 students prosecuting their studies in Colleges affiliated to the Bombay University as under:—

25 students of 4 years course or more.
25 students of 3 years course.
25 students of 2 years.
25 students of 1 year.

Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 20th January, 1918. For particulars and forms of application, etc., apply to the undersigned.

M. R. SRINIVASA, RAO.
Secretary.
12, Hummum Street, Fort.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1919. 58

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of the Secretary to the Schools Committee and Superintendent of the Ahmedabad Municipal Primary Schools. Salary Rs. 150—10—200 with conveyance allowance of Rs. 25 per month. Graduates with teaching or inspecting experience alone need apply to the CHAIRMAN, SCHOOLS COMMITTEE, Ahmedabad, by 22nd January, 1919.

(Sd.) D. K. BHAVE,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 26th December. 13

S. S. "CITY OF MANCHESTER"

S. S. "CITY OF MANCHESTER" has arrived, and CONSIGNEES are requested to take DELIVERY of their CARGO as per Bills of Lading. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed before being handled for Customs Examination or otherwise and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & CO.), Agents.
Home Street, Bombay, 113

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE INDIAN IRON & STEEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all purchasers of shares in the above Company who have not already had the shares registered in their names are requested to forward the share certificates and relative transfer deeds to the Managing Agents of the Company forthwith with a view to the registration of the said transfers. No fees are payable on registration.

By order of the Board,
BURN & Co.,
Managing Agents.
7, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
3rd January, 1919. 94

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. KESHAVDEO BADRIDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Mr. NAGSI CHAMPSI and Mr. CHENA VIRJI, both of Bomay Hindu Inhabitants. All persons having any interest or claim of whatsoever kind or nature in or to the said property are therefore hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undermentioned Attorneys for the purchaser at their office in Merchantile Bank Building, 52, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof. In default, the sale will be completed without reference to the interest or claims, if any, of which no notice shall have been so received, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate on the Nawroji Hill Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, containing a total area of fifteen Kathis or thereabouts and which is bounded on the East, South and West by the land of the Board and on the North by the land of the Board laid out as a street and which forms portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 3639, together with all buildings standing thereon which are assessed under B Ward Nos. 4159 (1-6). Street Nos. 52-53.

Dated this 4th day of January, 1919.
PAYNE & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 89

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the contents of the last Will and Testament of Bai JADAVGAVRI, widow of Kundanlal Wamanrao Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, of Olpad in the District Surat .....Deceased.

Bai GAJRAGAVRI, wife of Maneckrai Pranshanker Vakil of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Parel Road outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Seventeenth day of December in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI.
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 17th day of December, 1918.
Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN
115 Petitioner's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay,
Lamington Road.
TO-NIGHT
MISS PEARL WHITE
IN
Pathe's Greatest and Best Serial
The House of Hate.
9th Episode:
"POISONED DARTS"
10th Episode:
"DOUBLE CROSS"
PATHE GAZETTE
— Latest —
THIERS AND MONT DOVE,
Travel
"FOLLOW THE CROWD,"
Comic by Luke.
TIME:
7; 8-45, and 10-30 p.m. daily,
Matinee, Every Sat. and Sun. at 5 p.m.
Extra Show every Sunday at 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

Last week Last week
Prof. DEVAL'S
Great Indian Circus
LOCATION:
MASTAN TANK, BELASIS ROAD.
Performance nightly at 9-30.
RATES OF ADMISSION
Rs. 3, 2, 1, & As. 8 only.
PROF. V. D. DEVAL. K. M. VELANKAR.
Proprietor. Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
Lessees:—The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.
9-30 TO-NIGHT 9-30
Bandman Opera Co.
in a series of popular London Musical Successes.
Last Two Nights only
To-day Tues. 7th Jan. at 9-30
"YES UNCLE."
The Latest London Success.
Wed. 8th Jan. at 9-30
GREAT GOOD-BYE ATTRACTION.
VAUDEVILLE
All the B. C. O. in their own Specialities Hits and Popular Successes.
Booking at ROSE and Co. upto 6 p.m.
After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.
Booking by Tel. (No. 288) must be taken up before 9-15 p. m.

THE EXCELSIOR
Owners: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd
General Manager:—James McGrath.
Commencing Thurs. 9th Jan.
T. DANIEL FRAWLEY
presents the
FRAWLEY
COMEDY CO.
in a return visit of London, New York Comedy and Dramatic Successes
Thursday 9th January at 9-30
The Gale of Laughter
"TWIN BEDS"
Fri. 10th Jan. at 9-30
The Successful Comedy-Drama
"BOUGHT AND PAID FOR"
Sat. 11th Jan. at 9-30
For the first time in Bombay. The delightful Comedy
"MARY'S ANKLE"
Sun. 12th Jan. at 5-30
Reduced Price Matinee
"MARY'S ANKLE"
PLAN OPEN AT ROSE & Co.

THE EMPIRE
Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.
NOTE THE TIMES
To-day 6, 8, & 10 p.m.
HERE AT LAST!
Clara Kimball Young
In Selznick Pictures 7-Act Picturisation
of
ROBERT W. CHAMBERS' FAMOUS NOVEL
"The Common Law"
THE STORY OF A GREAT LOVE
Surging with the mighty problems of to-day
A drama of big theme, big emotional moments done in a big way, with the famous Star at her best
Clara Kimball Young
IN
"The Common Law"

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
HOME OF SELECT CINEMA
LAST NIGHT OF THE MOST POPULAR PROGRAMME
TO-NIGHT at 6-30 and 10
The famous Artist
JUNE CAPRICE
In the 5-reel Comic Drama
"The Mischief-Maker"
A rollicking picturization of a madcap's devilry. Showing the return of a young girl from the board school with a husband who had been selected for her hand by her aunt several years back.
A thrilling comic:
"JERRY'S BIG MYSTERY"
ALSO THE LATEST PATHE GAZETTE AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Popular Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

WAGNER ELECTRIC
Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Mo.
Sole Agent for India—
BABAN GOKHALAY, Bombay No 4.
Wagner Quality
A large stock of Motors from ¼ to 25 H. P. Rectifiers and Electric Instruments for immediate delivery.
For prices and particulars apply to
DAMANIA KHAMBATI & Co.
Elect. & Mech. Engineers & Contractors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY No 2.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR Daily at 6-30 p.m.
THE SERIAL CHAPTER OF A THOUSAND THRILLS.
"THE LASS OF THE LUMBERLAND"
FEATURING
HELEN HOLMES
HELEN HOLMES
THE MOST DARE-DEVIL WOMAN IN PICTURES
"AN ORGY OF SENSATION AND FOOLHARDY STUNTS"
COMMENCE THIS EXTRAORDINARY FILM **TO-DAY.**

YOUR OWN FAVOURITE PICTURE PALACE
THE MAJESTIC
(GIRGAUM)
presents during this week
the first instalment—2 episodes
of the first Paramount Mystery Serial
WHO IS "NUMBER ONE?"
written by
ANNA KATHERINE GREEN
It is shock full of mystery—the gaspy kind that keeps you guessing. It is all about a dainty charming girl, who loves a fine stalwart boy. Through no fault of his, he and his father are the objects of the terrible hate of a revengeful woman.
You will sit breathless many a times when the beautiful heroine
KATHLEEN CLIFFORD
risks her life on land and sea and in the air.
You will be thrilled by smashing by scenes.
Also a Charming Scene and a three-reel Comedy featuring
BILLIE RITCHIE.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 5th Jan. 1919.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.087 Inch
Temperature of Air	77.2 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.5 ,,
Dew Point	67.5 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.725 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	85.1 ,,
do.	69.5 ,,
do.	105 Miles.
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE, WNW, NW, NNW N.
Movement of Wind do.	do.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Week.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.		Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	6	m 1 43	29 3	6	m 7 57	17 4	
		1 54a	28 9		7 33a	16 8	
Tues.	7	m 2 20	28 9	7	m 8 39	17 0	
		2 44a	26 4		8 21a	17 11	
Wed.	8	m 2 59	28 1	8	m 9 28	17 9	
		3 42a	25 11		9 17a	19 2	
Thur.	9	m 3 45	27 4	9	m 10 27	17 9	
		4 53a	25 7		10 56a	20 5	
Fri	10	m 4 41	26 7	10	m 11 49	17 6	
		6 14a	25 8		11 57a	21 2	
Sat.	11	m 5 49	26 0	11			
		7 42a	26 3		0 50a	17 2	
Sun.	12	m 7 5	25 8	12	m 1 41	21 3	
		8 58a	27 3		1 55a	16 6	

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Jan. 6 (Monday)	Sunrise 7h 13m	Sunset 5h 15m	
,, 7 (Tuesday)	,, 7h 14m	,, 5h 16m	
,, 8 (Wednesday)	,, 7h 14m	,, 5h 17m	
,, 9 (Thursday)	,, 7h 14m	,, 5h 17m	
,, 10 (Friday)	,, 7h 14m	,, 5h 18m	
,, 11 (Saturday)	,, 7h 14m	,, 5h 18m	
,, 12 (Sunday)	,, 7h 15m	,, 5h 19m	

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 10th Jan. 2h. 19h 6m. p.m.; First quarter 9d 4h. 25·2m p.m. Full Moon 16d. 2h 14.4m p.m.; Last quarter 24d 0h 52 0m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 0 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 6th January, 1919, was 30.242 inches for temperature; corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .019 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 6th January 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore reports 0.22in. of rain and Ambala 0.19in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the east and north Punjab. Day temperature is in slight excess at Rawalpindi; night temperature is moderately above the average in the submontane districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Both day and night temperatures are above the average in the west of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in lower Sind and north-east Rajputana. Temperature is in moderate or considerable excess in Rajputana both by day and night; the excess in the maximum ranges up to 15 deg. at Kotah and that in the minimum up to 15 deg. at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Day temperature is above the average except in west Kathiawar; night temperature is considerably above normal in Central India West and slightly so in Gujarat and Kathiawar, but is in defect in Cutch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal in the southern district. Temperature is above the average both by day and night and the excess is moderate at the westerly stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north Konkan and are lightly clouded in the south. Day temperature is locally above normal; night temperature is slightly or moderately above the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—The sky is overcast at Belgaum; elsewhere skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is above the average in the Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is slightly above normal in the northern half of the division; night temperature is higher and is now in moderate to considerable excess throughout.

General Remarks.—The winter disturbance in the north has caused local rainfall in the submontane districts of the Punjab and is moving away eastwards. Rain has also fallen locally in the Madras Deccan and in south Malabar. Temperature is moderately above the average throughout the 24 hours in northern and central India with the exception of Sind and the south-west Punjab, while in the Peninsula night temperature alone is in moderate to considerable excess.

A few showers appear probable in the east Punjab, the United Provinces and the southern half of the Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m., on MONDAY, the 6th of January, 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of last 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of last 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st Jan. to date.	Departure, 1st Jan. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jask	77.6	59.9	66	0.53	—	—
Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Muskat	78.9	67.5	75	1.52	+0.46	
Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—
PUNJAB—						
Multan	71.8	45.0	86	0.07		−0.33
Rawalpindi	67.3	46.3	74	0.09		+0.47
Lahore	72.2	48.8	86	0.22	0.56	−0.06
Sialkot	70.7	54.8	91	0.10	1.16	−0.33
Ambala	71.0	49.8	79	0.05	0.58	−0.68
Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	77.2	50.8	66	—	0	−1.09
Mainpuri	77.2	50.8	66	—	0	−0.60
Jhansi	74.6	47.1	77	0.05	0.42	+0.68
Cawnpore	74.6	47.1	77	0.05	0.42	+0.38
Allahabad	77.3	47.5	89	—	0.00	−0.46
RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	79.1	42.8	61	—	0.18	−0.08
Karachi	78.9	57.1	62	—	0.40	+0.06
Ajmer	79.8	51.9	59	—	0	−0.53
Jaipore	80.5	50.2	44	—	0	−0.42
Kotah	88.2	52.0	61	0.02	0.30	−0.11
Mount Abu	70.9	58.9	40	—	0	−0.57
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
West—						
Bhuj	81.8	45.9	42	—	0	−0.13
Dwarka	76.0	57.6	61	—	0	−0.06
Veraval	80.4	61.6	46	—	0	−0.32
Rajkot	80.6	52.5	55	—	0	−0.25
Bhavnagar Para	80.4	60.6	60	—	0	−0.17
Surat	90.9	65.1	53	—	0	−0.10
Ahmedabad	90.2	51.0	52	—	0	−0.18
Deesa	84.4	55.9	55	—	0	−0.16
Nosaneh	86.1	57.8	70	0.03	0.07	−0.16
Indore	85.9	54.9	58	—	0.22	−0.40
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	82.8	51.2	72	—	1.50	+0.32
Saugor	85.0	61.8	45	—	0.89	−0.29
Hoshangabad	86.6	57.4	74	—	2.17	+1.07
Khandwa	90.0	61.0	56	—	0.07	−0.98
Akola	91.7	63.8	43	—	1.72	+0.98
Amraoti	88.8	63.3	44	—	1.64	+0.89
Nagpur	84.9	54.1	62	—	2.21	+0.78
Chanda	84.0	60.0	69	—	0.83	−0.70
Balpur	86.6	57.6	57	—	0.71	+0.01
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.1	72.1	81	—	0.09	−0.47
Ratnagiri	94.1	76.3	61	—	3.41	+2.54
Marmugao	85.3	—	58	—	2.91	+1.83
Karwar	91.2	73.5	86	—	4.88	+3.15
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.8	62.8	45	—	0.08	−0.81
Ahmednagar	85.0	64.5	72	—	0.75	−0.50
Poona	91.0	64.6	72	—	1.16	+0.07
Sholapur	89.4	68.5	66	—	1.41	+0.02
Bijapur	85.8	66.7	76	—	0.39	−0.53
Belgaum	82.6	65.9	86	—	2.28	+0.44
Aurangabad	87.8	65.7	63	—	1.07	+0.07
Nizamabad (Indur)	87.4	62.7	64	—	2.33	+1.54
Hyderabad	82.8	64.7	70	—	2.79	+1.82
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	92.2	75.3	76	—	6.60	+5.3
Calicut	88.8	72.1	84	0.61	12.50	+6.77
Cochin	91.2	76.0	78	—	8.51	+4.1
Colombo	87.2	72.4	93	0.03	9.61	+3.32
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	87.6	68.3	85	—	18.63	+10.56
Bellary	87.2	69.0	82	—	8.01	+3.83
Cuddapah	84.2	70.6	94	0.12	6.58	−1.92
Nellore	84.2	76.8	87	—	40.15	+30.54
Bangalore	79.1	64.8	85	0.02	7.48	+4.29
Coimbatore	84.2	70.0	88	—	11.22	+7.10
Pamban	84.2	73.4	85	0.12	12.52	+5.89
Kodaikanal	68.6	54.7	96	0.07	45.22	+14.95

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on 09 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January, 5.

S.S. Taroba, Hodgson, Durban, December 4.
S.S. City of Manchester, Brebner, Liverpool, December, 11.

January, 6.

S.S. Singu, Reid, Rangoon, December, 7.

DEPARTURES.

January, 6.

S.S. Linga, Hobday, Karachi etc.
S.S. Olympia, Atder, Liverpool, etc.
S.S. Ichang, Jones, Gulle, (for order.)
S.S. Media, Robertson, Liverpool, etc.

The following vessels obtain their port clearances yesterday.

S.S. Chunsang, Mattock, Hongkong.
S.S. Palitana, Holysake, Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer, Totomi Maru for Kobe, etc.
Steamer Taroba, for Zanzibar, etc.

S.S. Taroba:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Taroba, 3,657 tons, Captain C. E. Hodgson, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Durban, etc., which port she left on 4th ultimo, with a general cargo, 113 cabin, and 25 deck passengers.

S.S. City Manchester:—The City Line, steamer City of Manchester, 3,566 tons, Captain D. M. Brebner, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Liverpool, which port she left on 11th ultimo, with a general cargo and 90 passengers.

S.S. Singu:—The Shaw Wallace Coy.'s steamer Singu, 1,912 tons, Captain C. F. S. Reid, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, which port she left on 27th ultimo, with a cargo of bulk oil.

S.S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain H. Hobday, sailed yesterday, from the Bombay harbour for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Media:—The steamer Media, 3,359 tons, Captain W. Robertson sailed yesterday, from the Bombay harbour for Liverpool via, Port Said and Suez, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Ichan:—The W. and A Graham Co.'s steamer Ichang, 1,228 tons, Captain E. G. Jones, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Galle (for order) with ballast.

S.S. Chunsang:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer, Chunsang, 1,405 tons, Captain C. J. Mattock, will sail to-day from the Bombay, harbour for Hongkong and Singapore, with a general Cargo.

S.S. Palitana:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Palitana, 1,933 tons, Captain T. V. Holysake will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Busreh via, Kathiawar Coast ports Karachi and Persian Gulf, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

INCOMING MAILS.

The S. S. Chyebassa with the homeward Mails of the 29th ultimo arrived at Aden at 8 a.m. on Saturday the 4th instant.

The P. & O. Company's S. S. Nankin with the outward Mails of the 19th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Sunday.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday, 6th January, 1919.

Shed.	Steamers.	Tons.	Destination.	Dates	Agents
PRINCES DOCK.					
B.	Kofuku Maru	3385	Japan	8-1-19	O S Kaisha
D & E	Solomi Maru	2021	Japan	15-1-19	N Y Kaisha
L	Lufferin	..	N F	N F	RIM
M	Lufferin	..	N F	N F	HMS
N	Citvof Lincoln	5860	Liverpool	12-1-19	K Nixon Co
P	City of Manchester	3566	Karachi	N F	K Nixon Co
	Cranes Shahjhaw	.. 1463	N F	P N	T M & Co
	Ofside Dara	.. N F	—	N F	T & M Co
HARBOUR WALL					
	Sabarmati ..	524	..Karachi..	7-1-19	..
	Kaveri ..	553	.. N F	.. N F	.. B S N Co
	Ponani ..	552	.. N F	.. N F	..
	Indrawati ..	513	N F	N F	B S N Co
MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.					
	Satraingi ..	547	P..	N F	N F.. K N & Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
4	Celebes Maru	4267	Kobe	7-1-19	.. O S Kaisha
6	Kowelt ..	2393	Jeddah	N F	.. T Morrison & Co
9	Heishin Maru	..2276	.. Kobe	N F	.. N Y Kaisha
10	Scinola ..	3253	Liverpool	13-1-19.	W & A Graham & Co
12	Kenkon Maru No. 8 ..	2257	..	N F	.. H S Shustary & Co
14	Dwacka	..759	P. Gulf	10-1-19.	.. M M & Co
15	Palitana ..	1934	..	N F	N F .. M M & Co
16	Shushtar	.. 1718	..	N F	.. P G S N Co
ALEXANDRA DOCK.					
5	Chukdara ..	1561	N F	N F	.. M M & Co
2	Karadeniz ..	2350	N F	7-1-19	.. O R I M
4	Jalman ..	1400	Busra	N F	.. R I M
6	Barala ..	1396	..	N F	N F .. M M & Co
8	Nagoya ..	4250	London	11-1-19	.. M M & Co
9	Prosper ..	1376	Busra	N F	.. D R I M
11	Mandala ..	5190	.. Karachi	..	.. M M & Co
13	Dunera ..	3403	..	N F	10-1-19 .. M M & Co
13	Prominent ..	1376	.. Busra	7-1-19	.. D R I M
15	Devanha ..	4585	..	N F	10-1-19.. M M & Co
17	Vita ..	4691	..	5-1-19	.. M M & Co
JETH END.					
	Varela ..	1932	N F	N F	.. M M & Co
HUGHES DRY DOCK.					
	Tobolsk ..	2693	N F	N F	.. M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

RELIABILITY

You can always rely upon the Superior Strength and Purity of
HELLER'S
FANCY-PASTRY
BAKING
POWDER
For Perfect Results
SOLD EVERYWHERE
Sole Agents;
KOTHARI SUTARIA & Co.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jnn. 3rd.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	.. ..	500
" " Sales on Spec & for Exp.	.. ..	..
" " Sales of East Indian	.. ..	130
" " Imports	.. ..	15,000
Mid. Americans spot	.. ..	27.41
Egyptian F.G.F. sakels	.. ..	27.30
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	.. Mar.	27.70
	.. May	26.65
	.. July	25.81
New Orleans 10 a.m.	.. .. Mar.	27.40
	May	26.40

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 3rd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—
New Contracts

Months.	To-day's price.
Jan.	20.00—2
Feb.	18.89+7
Mar.	18.00+3
April	16.92 Unchgd

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 3rd.

New Contracts:

Months.	To-day's price
Jan.	20.84+82
Feb.	18.76—16
Mar	17.79—18
April	16.71—21

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Jan. 3rd.

New Contracts;

Months.	To-day's price.
Jan.	27.30 Unchgd.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 3rd:

M.G. Bengal Good	15.42
" " Fully Good	16.17
" " Fine	16.67
" No. 1 Oomra Good	17.31
" " " Fully Good	18.06
" " " Fine	18.56
" Broach Good	17.67
" " Fully Good	17.92
" " Fine	18.17

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 2nd:

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	.. ..	20,000
" Exports to Great Britain	.. ..	51,000
" to Continent	.. ..	17,000
Futures at New York Jan.	.. ..	27.49—10
" " Mar.	.. ..	27.95—30
" " May.	.. ..	26.94—23
Spot Cotton at New York	.. ..	32.40—20
" " Orleans	.. ..	30.75—25
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	.. ..	28.94—26
" Mar.	.. ..	27.63—12
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Nominal	.. ..	10½
Demand Bills	.. .. ..	4.75.85
Silver Commercial Bars	.. .. ..	101½

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Jan. 2nd

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

			£
Total Bullion	..	80,000,000 Inc.	900,000
Public Deposits	..	26,300,000 "	2,700 000
Other do.	..	214,900,000 "	65,900,000
Govt. Securities	..	124,300,000 "	53,200,000
Other do.	..	109,500,000 "	14,400,000
Notes and Gold	..	28,200 000 "	900,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 12 % of the Liabilities.

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Jan. 2nd.

Rentes 3%	61 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	48 7/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 7/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	53½
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	53½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan ..	70½
Government Securities 3 %	60½
On London at Paris Ex. Francs ..	25.97½

London, Jan. 3rd.

Rentes 3%	61 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	48 7/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 7/16
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	53½
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	53½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan ..	70½
Government Securities 3 %	60½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs ..	25.97½

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan. 2nd

3½ % 1925—1928	£83½
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½
5 %	£94 9/16

London, Jan 3rd

3½% 1925—1928	£83½
4½% 1925—1945	£99½
5 % No—	£94 9/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 2nd.

WHEAT

Trade quote all kinds.
Wheat Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Afloat 80

SEEDS.

Quotations of Cottonseed, Linseed, Rapeseed and Linseed Oil are not permitted by Government.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper ..	£119
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal ..	£122
Hard Spelter	Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Nominal	22/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Nominal	24/6

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb. Value	2/7
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan.-Mar. Paid	2/3
Tone:—Very Steady.	

London, Jan. 3rd:

WHEAT.

Trade quote all kinds.
Wheat Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C. I. F. Afloat 80

SEEDS.

Quotations of Cottonseed, Rapeseed Linseed, and Linseed Oil are not permitted by Government.

METALS

English best Selected Copper	£117
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£122
Hard Spelter	Nominal

JAVA SUGAR

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F Calcutta Jan.-Mar Nominal	23
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Nominal	25/6
Tons.—Firm Freights are not obtainable.	

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb. Value	2/7
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan.-Mar. Paid	2/8½
Tone:—Very Steady.	

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Jan. 6.

Yesterday (Sunday) business in Fully Good Broach April-May was done down to Rs. 650½, the closing rate being Rs. 655. To-day the Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 662 fluctuated between Rs. 662 and Rs. 665, and after touching Rs. 660, improved to Rs. 662. Later on, the price declined to Rs. 657 and remained quiet, but steady at about this rate until the close, when it dropped to Rs. 653. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 652 and improved to Rs. 656, but the improvement was not maintained and the market closed easy at Rs. 648.

For ready cotton the enquiry has been very moderate and prices are easier.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May ..	648
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan. ..	568
Fine Oomras	" ..	578

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE

QUOTATIONS, 6TH JAN. 1919.

		Rs
Fully Good M. G. Broach	April May	652
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	512
Fine M. G. Oomras	"	580
Fully Good M. G. Oomras	.. ..	540

READY QUOTATIONS.

Descripti n.	Super fine.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal ..	545	530	515	505	Ready.
M.G. Sind-Punjab	538	523	508	498	"
M.G. Khamgaon Akola	597	590	580	565	"
M.G. Khandesh	572	565	555	540	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p m., on 4th Jan. 1919.

Cotton	15,412 bales.
Wheat	4,821 Cwts.
Linseed	8,094 "
Rape, &c.	1,370 "
Gingelli seed	2,695 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	2,792 "
Castorseed	421 "
Rice	7,002 "
Myrabollams	375 "
Cottonseed	Nil "
Mowrasced	Nil "
Gram	405 "
Jowar	2,417 "
Maize	Nil "
Barley	Nil "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Jan. 6th—5-30 p m

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. as. p
Wheat White Delhi 70-30	78 0 0	11 5 0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	77 0 0	11 4 0
" Karachi Bazar	77 0 0	11 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 0 0	11 8 0
" Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 8 0
Linseed Brown Bold	13 2 0	13 10 0
Thin	12 12 0	13 4 0
Teeleseed White 35-15	105 0 0	.. ..
" Gajar 75.25	95 0 0	.. ..
" Gajar 50.50	90 0 0	.. ..
" Black	85 0 0	.. ..
Poppyseed, White	16 12 0	16 4 0
Groundnut	97 0 0	.. ..
Mowrassed	7 4 0	.. ..
Barley	42 0 0	2 4 0
Castorseed	63 0 0	13 4 0

Forwards	Rs. as. p.
Wheat April-May	0 11 6
Linseed May	14 8 6

BOMBAY & CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Jan 6th. Rate per 1-6 Rs as p

Davids No. 10	1 1 4
Shapurji No. 10	1 1 4
Simplex No 10	0 15 12
Curimbhais No. 12½	1 1 4
Light Houses No. 6½	0 14 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan 6th. Market Rates

Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15½
Bank Demand	1 6 1
Bank Acceptance 3 m/s	1 6 6½
Fcs. Demand	27.92½
American Dollars	223½
Hongkong	243
Shnaghai	145
Japan	157½
Singapore	

Market Steady

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 30-7-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London, 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 1/6 13/32.
D. D. on France, Fr. 194.
Credit 3 Msd/a, Fr. 202.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 145-4-0.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 142.
D. D. on on Hongkong, Rs. 226½.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 348½.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 157-8.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 279½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47, 93.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22, 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 83.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 95.
3½ per cent. Paper, 75.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 85.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 84.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 83.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 92-8.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was easy chiefly on account of profit taking and bears selling short.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2050, Swan 602-8, Simplex 720, Shapurji 122-8, Pearls 562½, New Greats 330, Madhowji 2020, Luxmi Cotton 1590, Kohinoor 1232-8, Currimbhoy 345, Kastoorchand 1050, Indiah Bleaching 167-8, Finlay 487-8, Fazulbhoy 730, David 617½, Crescent 223.12, Colala 1530, Century 415, Nagpur 2260, Bombay Cotton 690, Bombay Uniteds 905, Bombay Dyeing 1390, Bundi 26-8, Katni ord 262-8, Katni def 1382-8, Tata new def 420, Tata old def 1120, Tata ord 237½, Shivrajpur 35, Alcocks 817-8, Bombay-Burma 807-8, Bombay Tramway 465, Bombay Steam 322-8, Tata Hydro 1160.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2050, Swan 615, Simplex 722½, Shapurji 123½, Pearls 555, New Great 340, Madhowji 2025, Kohinoor 1235, Currimbhoy 350, Kastoorchand 1050, Indian Bleaching 170, Finlay 490, Fazulbhoy 735, David 615, Crescent 221½, Colaba 1540, Century 410, Nagpur 2265, Bombay Cotton 565, Bombay Dyeing 1390, Bundi 26, Katni ord 262-8, Katni def 1370, Tata new def 420, Tata old def 1120, Tata ord 230, Shivrajpur 35, Alcocks 820, Bombay-Burma 800, Bombay Tramway 465, Bombay Steam 322½, Tata Hydro 1160.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is a memorandum of the Bank's profit for the half-year ended 31st December 1918 subject to audit.

The profit Rs. 17,20,606.2.2, to be applied as follows:—

To Dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum free from Income-tax Rs. 7,50,000; Bonus at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum free from Income-tax Rs. 2,00,000, Transferred to Reserve Fund Rs. 4,00,000; Transferred to Pension Fund Rs. 50,000; carried forward Rs. 3,20,606-2-2; total Rs. 17,20,606.2-2.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 4th January, 1919.

LIABILITIES.

		Rs.
Capital		1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund		1,05,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	96,11,872	
" Deposits at Branches ..	48,23,941	
		1,44,35,813
Other Deposits		17,13,71,889
Post Bills		2,958
Sundries		21,57,927
	Rs.	21,04,73,789

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	3,34,75,483
Other authorised Securities	16,71,940
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	3,58,26,759
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	6,31,21,864
Bills Discounted and Purchased	1,59,10,019
Dead Stock	13,35,632
Stamps	8,600
Bullion	
Balances with other Banks	6,87,143
Sundries	16,35,596
Cash	5,55,80,653
Rs.	21,04,73,789

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The net profit of the Central Bank of India Limited for the year ended 31st December 1918 amounts to Rs. 5,53,243.8.10 including the sum of Rs. 30,494-11-3 brought forward from last year.

This amount has been disposed of as follows:—

An ad-interim Dividend at 8 per cent. per annum free of Income-tax was paid for six months ended 30th June 1918 Rs. 1,60,000; the Directors have transferred to Reserve Fund Rs. 3,00,000; to pay the final Dividend at 9 per cent. per annum free of Income-tax for the half-year ended 31st December 1918 Rs. 1,12,500; to carry forward to next year's account Rs. 40,743-8-10; total Rs. 5,53,243.8.10.

BANK OF BARODA.

The net profit of the Bank of Baroda, Ltd. for the year ended 31st December 1918 subject to audit, including the sum of Rs. 54,402 bought forward amounts to Rs. 4,04,045.

An ad-interim Dividend at the rate of the 16 per cent. per annum was paid for the half year ended 30th June 1918 which absorbed Rs. 55,772. The Directors now propose to pay a final dividend for the half year ended 31st December 1918 at the rate of 10 per cent per annum and a Bonus of 2 per cent. per annum (making in all 11 per cent. for the year) and to transfer to Reserve Fund Rs. 1,50,000 increasing that Fund to Rs. 12,50,000.

BANK OF MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 4.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Madras yesterday, a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum with a bonus of 2 per cent. was declared.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., in the circular dated 5th December, 1918, write:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue shows an increase of £169,330 as compared with last week's return.

The output in West Africa fell off substantially in October last as a result of the prevalence of influenza in that Colony. The West African Chamber of Mines gives the total as £61,461, which compares with £115,152 in September 1918 and £126,295 in October, 1917.

CURRENCY.

The figures in the Bank of England weekly returns during the war relating to the holding of Gold and Silver coin in the Banking Department have revealed the strength of the demand for silver currency. The return on August 5th 1914 gave the total as £1,58009.9. The successive return showed only £772,414; apparently the gold portion had passed into the Issue Department or into circulation. From this date, the total (now altogether or almost entirely composed of silver) decreased until £430.251 was recorded on December 16th 1914. Assisted by an accession of newly minted silver coin, the total rose to £1,555,948 on March 24th 1915. From this date a gradual fall ensued until the minimum figures during the War period, namely £134,552, were reached on December 15th 1915. From this date there set in a sharp increase, which carried the total to over a million sterling on April 5th 1916, and to £2,091,693 on July 12th 1916. The increase, however, was not maintained, but, after the reaction had spent itself, a fresh upward movement carried the total to the war maximum, namely £2,667,738 on July 11th 1917. During succeeding months, unrest in Ireland leading to hoarding became largely responsible for a shortage of coin, which caused a shrinkage to £575,769 in the return of May 29th 1918; since then no movements of much consequence have taken place.

SILVER.

No change has taken place in the tone of the market, which does not display animation, nor is it expected to do so until licences for export are freely granted. The Shanghai exchange has slightly hardened.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Notes in circulation, November 15, 13,867; November, 22, 13,876; November 30, 14,076.

Reserve in silver coin and bullion (within and without India), November, 15, 3,211; November 22, 3,220; November 30, 3,419.

Gold coin and bullion in India November 15, 2,044; November 22, 2,044; November 30, 2,045.

Gold coin and bullion out of India, November 15, 12; November 22, 12; November 30, 12.

The stock in Shanghai on the 30th ultimo consisted of about 20,600,000 ounces in sycee and 11,300,000 dollars, as compared with about 20,900,000 ounces in sycee and 11,300,000 dollars on the 25th November.

Statistics for the month of November are appended:—

Highest price for cash 49 1/2d.
Lowest price for cash 48 3/4d.
Average price for cash 49.009d.
Quotations for bar silver per oz. std:—
November 29 48 3/4d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
November 30 48 3/4d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
December 2 48 3/4d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
December 3 48 3/4d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
December 4 48 3/4d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
December 5 48 3/4d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Average 48.75d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bar Gold per oz. std. 77/9.
The quotation to-day for cash delivery is the same as that fixed a week ago.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. in their circular dated 28th November 1918, state:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue shows an increase of £762,310 as compared with last week's return.

CURRENCY.

As the issue by the National Bank of Egypt of 25 piastre notes sanctioned by the Egyptian Government has failed to meet the deficiency of silver currency in that country, the Ministry of Finance has put into circulation 10 piastre notes, to be exchangeable at the Government treasuries or at the National Bank of Egypt agencies for ordinary notes. It is stated that before the war the amount of silver in circulation was not more than L. E. 2,500,000 in value. There is now L. E. 7,000,000; even this does not sufficise and it is not practicable at present to secure the necessary silver in order to coin a further supply. This great increase in the demand for silver is attributable to the fact that prices have risen considerably and that gold is not now available for hoarding.

SILVER.

The market does not show activity and continues steady in tone. There is no doubt that surplus supplies will be readily taken for abroad as soon as permission is given for export. Meanwhile about two million ounces, purchased in America, and held there for some months pending the granting of licences for shipment, have been consigned to China.

The Shanghai exchange shows little change.

The joint report of the United States Mint and Geological Survey gives the silver production of the U.S.A. for the calendar year 1917 as 71,740,362 fine ounces, as compared with 74,414,802 fine ounces in 1916. The principal producing States were as follow:—

Montana 14,555,034 ozs., Utah 13,360,905 ozs., Idaho 11,402,542 ozs., Nevada 11,217,654 ozs., Colorado 7,291,495 ozs. and Arizona 6,962,257 ozs.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Notes in circulation November 7, 13761; November 15, 13867; November 22, 13876.

Reserve in silver coin and bullion (within and without India) November 7, 3109; November 15, 3211; November 22, 3220.

Gold coin and bullion in India November 7, 2040; November 15, 2044; November 22, 2044.

Gold coin and bullion out of India November 7, 12; November 15, 12; November 22, 12.

The stock in Shanghai on the 25th November consisted of about 20,900,000 ounces in sycee and 11,300,000 dollars, as compared with about 20,600,000 ounces in sycee and 11,200,000 dollars on the 18th instant.

Quotations for bar silver per oz. std.:—
November 22 48 3/4d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
November 23 48 3/4d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
November 25 48 3/4d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
November 26 48 3/4d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
November 27 48 3/4d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
November 28 48 3/4d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Average 48.75d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bar Gold per oz. std. 77/9.
The quotation to-day for cash delivery is the same as that fixed a week ago.

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Single reed 3 Octs. 4 Stops from Rs. 20.
Double reed, 3 Octs. 5 Stops from Rs. 30.

Rs. 5 to be sent as advance with orde.

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Many people are inclined to neglect this disease in its early stages—don't commit such an error! Catarrh gives rise to many diseases, such as:—Bad Sight Deafness, Hay Fever, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, etc. To effectively cure any Catarrhal disease you MUST remove the Catarrh and that is what most remedies fail to do. The Actina Treatment gets right to the root of the trouble and the powerful vapour courses through even one minutest nerve and blood-vessels in direct contact with the affected membranes, removing the congestion, and restoring healthy circulation. Invest Rs. 25-8 (plus postage, etc.) in an Actina and save specialists' fees. Valuable Booklet entitled "Prof Wilson's Treatise on Disease," containing particulars of our Conditional Trial Offer and testimonials post free from Actina (B. C.) Sole Agency, Batala (India.)

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of Latest Shades and Patterns suitable for
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AND
ELIXIR GUAIACOL CO.
PREVENTIVE AND CURATIVE FOR
INFLUENZA & PNEUMONIA
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THOUSANDS WERE SAVED IN THE LAST EPIDEMIC.
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SOLE AGENTS:—
S. RAMCHANDRA RAO
BOMBAY No. 7.

HIGH COURT.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 7TH JANUARY, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HAYWARD.

In the division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

Ins. Ct. No. 297-18 15-18 In Re Bhimji Jairaj an Ins.—Payne and Co., Goculdas Dossa and Co. a firm and ors v. Bhimji Jayrat. Madhowji K & Ch. Part Heard.

19-18—810-17—S A Tyabji Janabai v Sadoo Narayan, Khandvalla and Co (for a pauper).

23-18—447-18—Merwanji K and Co. Dharma Narayen Seth Calangulkar and ors v Dr Dhunjibhai Narandas a firm, Soonderdas and Co.

C C 18.18—126-18—Mehta D and L, Thacker Goculdas Mathuradas a firm v Thacker Hansraj Pushotam, Purshotamdas and Co.

24-18—In Re Indian Arb Act IX of 1899—Madh K and Ch, Gopalji Kuverji v Moorarji Jairam Narranji and anr. Ard H D and Co, Moti and D.

O S 11-18—609-18—Little and Co, The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd and anr v Rustomji Byramji Jijibhoy and ors, Mer K and Co.

25-18—181-17—Edg G W and Co, Hormusji Rustomji Billimoria v General Nawabzada Obeidulla Khan, Payne and Co.

S C 20-18—10-18—Judah and Solomon, Dhondu Sadashiv Kale v The Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Bank Ltd (in liquidation), M V Gokhale.

S C 22-18—1116-18—Vachha and Co, Messrs Lakhma Lalla and Co a firm v Bai Tarabai widow.

30-18—1036-17—Mans H M and Co, Mathuradas Gordhandas v Jamnadas Purshotam and ors, Jehangir and S, Little and Co.

31-18—745-18—Bhimji and Co, Shrinivasdas Sitaram Bavri a firm v Abraham E J Abraham, Ard H D and Co.

32-18—745-18—Bhimji and Co, Messrs. Bhimji and Co v Abraham E J Abraham and anr, Ard H D and Co, Bhimji and Co.

34-18—M/3-18—Shroff and D, Abdul Rehman Mahomed Narma and ors v The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Crawford B and Co.

5-18—1264-18—Mirza M and M, Haji Essa Haji Sumar v Messrs H Cassumbhoy and Co, Edg G W and Co,

33-18—1368-18—Crawford B and Co, Yamasheta Kousen Kaisa Ltd v J-A Grant and Co a firm, Daph F and D.

8-18—Ins Act No. 149-17—In Re Khurshedji Wadia an insolvent—M B Chothia, Byramji Heerjibhoy Warden v Khurshedji N Wadia, Merwanji K and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR JUDGMENT.

S C Cb. 745-24492-17—Manecklal & K. Hanumanbux Harmukhrai v. Jamnadas Lakmidas, Ard. H D & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

LONG CAUSES.

1421-17—Captain and V. Hidji Jetha and Co a firm v Tulsidas Goverdhandas a firm, Mehta D and L. Part Heard.

1351-17—Vachha and Co, Pestonji Byramji Mehta v Jehangir Framji Lentin, Shamrao M and H.

27-18—Crawford B and Co, Virchand Dolla & Co a firm v Krishnarao Harischandra Mantri, Dubash and Co.

136-18—Little and Co, The Sizing Materials Co Ltd v Surana Dalal and Co a firm Edgelow G W and Co.

1423-17—Unwalla P and P. Haji Abu Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum v Gulam Husein Essaji, Ard H D and Co.

507-18—Ard H D and Co, Bilasirai Laxminarayen v Vallabhdas Lakhmidas a firm.

1046-17—Ard H D and Co, Messrs Tulsiram Ramsarup a firm v Moharsingdas Brijlal a firm, Khandwalla and Co.

499-17—M B Chothia, Fatmabai widow v Fatmabai widow and anr, Mal M R and Co, Payne and Co M B Chothia.

365-17—Pandia and Co, Aminabai widow v Jainabai widow and ors, Payne and Co.

843-17—Daph F and D, Dayabhai Chimanlal a firm v Dharamsey Meghji and ors, Ard H D and Co, Shroff and D, Tyabji D and Co.

1347-17—Mal M R and Co, Radhakison Ghanshamdas v Deosey Ramji, Shroff and D.

97-16—Maneklal and K, Vithal Purshotam and Sons v Mukundnath Krishnath Khote, Rustomji and G.

98-16—Maneklal and K. Vithal Purshotam & ors v Dayanath Kashinath Khote & anr,, Rustomji and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR DISMISSAL,

483-17—Bhai K & G. The Poona Bank Ld. v. Soni Narain Vira a firm, Ard. H D & Co.

1156-17—Purmanand & Co. Seth Lachminarayan Rampdatab v Damodherdas Progji & anr., Mehta D and L.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

276-17—Purmanand & Co., Vanmali Gardhar and anr v. Dandigalu Keshavalu & anr, Matu J & M., Part Heard.

1436-17—Daph F and D, Thakordas Rangildas Gandhi v Bakubhai Ambalal and Co a firm, Bhai K and G.

1439-17—Jam R and D, Messrs Mangaldas Chimanlal and Co a firm v Jehangir Framji Joshi, Jehangir G and B.

1446-17—Rustomji and G, Mahadeo Devram v Rao Saheb Jayaram Janardhan Mantri and ors, D J Mantri.

1450-17—Purnanand and Co. Gordhandas Purshotamdas and ors v Sahebram Surajmal a firm and ors, Patell and Ez.

1456-17—Khan L and M, Govind Laxman Gokhale v Harichand Manchharam, Hiralal and Co.

5-18—Motichand and D. Dada Haji Essak v Atmaram Hiralal Nazar and anr, Edg G W and Co.

8-18—Crawford B and Co, Richard Gilman Forage v Messrs Jacob Heron Khermoosh and Co a firm.

18-18—Mehta D and L, Messrs Hirji Bhagwandas a firm v Jainarayen Nagarmal, Vachha and Co.

33-18—Jam R and D, Lalji Godoo a firm v Haji Rahimtulla Hassan, Mehta D and L.

34-18—Dubash and Co, Hormasji Dossabhai Patel v Harmukhrai Harmanlaksh, Manecklal and K.

35-18—Soonderdas and Co, Jasraj Kesrimal a firm v Hansraj Samanlal a firm, Ard H D and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBER.

1910-18—Kanga and S, Muncherji and Rustomji Tata and Co a firm v Popatlal P. Kandolia.

SUITHS FOR HEAVING AS FINAL DISPOSAR. SHORT CAUSE.

179-17—Ragh N and Co, Purshotam Vishram and Co a firm v Vakil Sakerlal Shambhulal and ors, Soonderdas and Co, Purnanand and Co.

324-18—N C Dalal, Allibhai Tyabally v Popatlal Parbhudas Kandlia.

595-18—Purnanand and Co, Narotam Ranchodji and anr v Kanji Jhaver, Kanga and S.

865-18—Matubhai J and M, Messrs Hajarimal Mortaji and Co a firm v Peerbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, G B Pandya.

1377-18—G B Pandya, Oomedmal Bhoota and Co a firm v Peerbhai Adamji Peerbhai, Jehangir and S.

1396-18—Dharamsi and Co, Messrs Mathuradas Bhawan and Co a firm v Messrs Damji Virji and Co a firm, Amin and D.

1462-18—Merwanji K and Co, Shapurji Mankekji Motabhoy v B Cawasji and Co a firm.

1507-18—Little and Co, The Bombay Baroda Ltd v Nowroji Hormusji Patuck, Surveyor and Co.

1519-18—Tyabji D and Co, Ismail Allarakhia v Abdulla Abdul Rehman and anr, Dastur and Co.

1520-18—Tyabji D and Co, Ismail Allarakhia v Abdulla Abdul Rehman and anr, Vachha and Co, Dastur and Co.

1607-18—Madhowji K and Ch, Durgadas Brijmohan a firm v Gopaldas Laxminarayen a firm, Bhai K and Gir.

1608-18—Madhowji K and Ch, Durgadas Brijmohan a firm v Gopaldas Laxminarayen a firm, Bhai K and Gir.

1618-18—Soonderdas and Co, Meghaji Vanechand a firm v Thakersey Kesowji a firm, Nanu H and Co.

1664-18—Ardesir H D and Co, Bilasirai Laxminarayen v Carsondas Damodhar a firm, Little and Co.

1669-18—M V Gokhale, Yadneshwar Shambhoo Talekar v Ganesh Krishna Desai.

1709-18—Sabnis and G, Dattatrya Shridhar Divadkar v Mangesh Balcrishna Pundit.

1740-18—Tyabji D and Co, Jugmohandas Harilal and Co v Dwarkadas Chotalal a firm, Mehta D and L.

1742-18—Bhai K and G, The Bombay Coal Trading Co a firm v F C Nissen.

1772-18—Captain and V, Devkaran Navji a firm v. Jamnadas Horakhji.

1774-18—Bhimji and Co, Wissanji Thakerse Halai v. Kanchanlal Harilal Munshi, Ardeseer H D and D.

1776-18—M B Chothia, Joshi Bhagwanji Khimji v. Sha Vadilal and Bros. a firm, Daph. F and D.

1781-18—Bhimji and Co, Messrs. Merwanji and Co. a firm v. Vallabhdas Ranchoddas.

1782-18—Little and Co., L and I Rapaport a firm v. Kaderbhoy Mahomedally, Patell and Eze.

1800-18—Smethem B and P. Mangaldas Jaisinghbhai v. G. M. Roy and Co. a firm.

1801-18—Purmanand and Co., Mahomedally Mahomed and Co. a firm v. Memon Abdul Haji Alli Mahomed.

1802-18—Jamsedji K and D, Ramdas Kapurchand a firm v. Ramdas Moorarji and ors Bhimji and Co.

1803-18—Vachha and Co., V L Fernandes v. V M Navratna and anr Tyabji D and Co.

1806-18—Ragh N and Co, Messrs. Balmakund Chandanmal a firm v. Messrs Gandhy Amratlal Lalji.

1840-18—Khanderao L and M, Shantaram and Co., v. Tricumdas and Co,. Purnand and Co.

1817-18—Dastur and Co, Nanabhai Dhunjishaw Patel v. Ali Mahomed Haji Chitnis M and K.

1819-18—Shamrao and H Jadowji Thakersey v Kallianji Hirachand a firm.

1831-18—Mehta D and L M A Brothers a firm v. Bhulaji Bhoormal Ragh N and Co. a firm.

1832-18—Mehta D and L, Narrotam Jethmal and Co a firm v. Mathuradas Moorarji and Co a firm.

1833-18—Mehta D and L Narrotam Jethmal and Co. a firm v. Mathuradas Jamnadas a firm.

1840-18—Little and Co. Messrs. Madovji Mohunji and Co a firm v. Mathuradas Gordhandas Forbes and Co.

1539-18—Mulla and M Messrs. Cowasji Framji and Co. a firm v. Messrs. Madhowji and Navroji a firm.

FOR DISMISSAL UNDER RULE 103

1752-18—N C Dalal Goaplji Vanmalidas and anr v. Raghunath Chintavi Joshi and ors Chitnis and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

818-17—Ard H D and Co, Rahimtulla Abdul Rahim a firm v The Bank of Bombay, Crawford B and Co. Part Heard.

1241-17—Matu J and M, Boga and Anwari a firm v Balakram Kachumal and Co a firm, Mehta D & L, that to be called on tell 15-11-19.

253-16—N C Dalal, Mahomed Yusuf Jacob and anr v Bai Ayeshabai widow and ors. Jeh G and B, Jam R and D, Little and Co.

892-17—Tyabji D and Co, Parwatibai v Kuverbai widow and anr, M B Chothia, Mulla and M.

37-18—M B Chothia, Ismail Hassam Mosim Parvey and anr v Haji Sidick Dossa Mehta D and L.

39-18—M B Chothia, Mariambai and anr v Haji Sidick Dossa, Mehta D and L.

55-18—Crawford B and Co, Richard Silman Forage v Jacob Haron Khermoosh and Co a firm.

56-18—Ard H D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Mansi Virdhar and anr, Ard H D and Co, Rustomji and G.

7-18—Unwalla P and P, Lala Darbarimal Juvalashi v Jeram Virjee, Surajmal and Co.

BOFORE THE PROTHOUDTARY IN THIS OFFICE FOR INVESTEGATION OF PAUPERISM.

P P 19-18—In person, Haridas Visram v. Kanji Bhagwan and ors, Matubhai J and M.

CHILD-MURDERS IN INDIA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Having read in your paper of 30th December last, Mr. V. P. Vaishnav's very touching letter about child-murders in Bombay, I beg to inform you that the horrible crime is not committed in Bombay only.

Hundreds of Hindu widows, when pregnant, go on a pilgrimage, and abandon their newly-born babies in some river, or on its bank. Literally hundreds of thus abandoned babies are killed—after many hours of agony, as you can easily imagine.

This most horrible crime of murdering newly-born babies is more widespread than 'satis' or 'thuggism.' I pray that the Government of India may kindly appoint a commission to enquire into this subject.—Yours, etc.,

LABHSHANKAR LAXMIDAS.

Junagad, Jan. 3.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

SIXTH EXTRA MEETING.

ENTRIES.

Saturday, 11th January, 1919.

Entries closed at 4 p.m., Monday, 6th January, 1919.

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Miss H. F. Petit's b e g Screamer, aged.
Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Frank's br e g Brendan, 6 years.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's b e g Fiz Yama, aged.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's bl e h Triple Alliance, aged.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b e h Summer Thyme, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch nth am g Forward III, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g Gladiator, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's b e h Ardvreck, 6 years.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's br e h Royal Band, 5 years.
Mr. J. Merven's b e g Dersingham, aged.
Aga Coochick Shah's ch e m Birthday Clothes, aged.
Mrs. G. E. D. Langley's ch e m Caryanda, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e h Bachelor's Wedding aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Waynflete, 6 years.
Messrs. J. H. Skelton and W. P. Pechey's br e g Llangeinor, aged.
Mr. Kelso's b e m Miss Rollestone, aged.

THE SANDOWN PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).
Messrs. J. K. Irani and George's b e g King's Head, aged.
Mr. A. S. Mloobhoy's b e g Cresset, 5 years.
Mr. A. Hope's b e m Glasebury, 6 years.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's br e m Lucky Queen, 5 years.
Mr. Pine's br e m Bellicose, 5 years.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b e g County Cricket, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g Gladiator, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch e h Javelin (late Bedspread), aged.
Mr. Garrick's b e h Vice Chamberlain, 5 years.
Mr. Downe's b e m Stop Watch, 5 years.
Mr. Downe's br e h Billy Bawn, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Waynflete, 6 years.

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.
Mr. A. J. De Souza's br e g Byculla, 5 years.
Mr. Bennett's b ch h Bahadur, 6 years.
Mr. Pine's b e g Batten, aged.
Mr. A. Hope's b e g Hunyadi, 6 years.
Mr. Arnold's b e g Nice Bird, 5 years.
Mr. Framroze Cowasjee's b e g Nice Gun, 5 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's b e g Saunterer, aged.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's bl e m Memento, 6 years.
Mr. Merven's b e m Mousme, 5 years.
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e m Adelaide II, aged.

THE CHARNI ROAD PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's w a h White Silk, aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Money Gold, aged.
Messrs. Noble and Bennett's g a h Balloon, 5 years.
Messrs. Dara Cowasjee and Arnold's b a h Red Cross, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Nassau, aged.
Mr. Downe's b a h Bluey Lee, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b a h Lord Roseberry, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Sparrow Hawk, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b a h Royal Court, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Ruby Mine, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's b a h Collingwood, 6 years.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch a h Durban, 13-3, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's g a h Dowlat, 5 years.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's g a h Tawdry, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. F. M. Garda's b a h Nizam-ul-Mulk, aged.
Aga Coochick Shah's g a h Longboat, 14-0, aged.
Mr. Mahmood Shirazee's ch a h Cingalee, years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Majbur, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Kayid, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Dartmoor, 13-3½, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Anaiza, 14-0, aged.

THE PRONGS PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Hakum (late Merrily), 3 years.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Jawad, 3 years.
Messrs. Pine and Noble's b a h Tasmania, 4 years.
Mr. Bennett's ch a h Second String, 13-3½, 5 years.
Mr. Bennett's ch a h Sardanapale, 3 years.
Mr. S. D. Magrabi's ch a h Tookaram (late Rage), 13-3, aged.
Mr. Goolam Ismail's ch a h Eldorado, aged.
Mr. K. A. Hilaly's g a h Banker, 4 years.
Mr. Moonim's g a h Ormuz, 13-3, aged.
Mrs. Dada Cowasjee's g a h Quantity, 1 years.
Mr. Bennett's ch a h Otherwise, 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. Bennett's ch a h Plum Tree, 13-3, 4 years.
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's g a h Angler, 13-3½, 6 years.
Mr. Reuben Solomon's b a h Dictate, 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. Leonard's g a h National, 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's g a h Raven, 5 years.
Mr. H. W. Dixon's g a h Tired Tim, 3 years.
Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel's ch a h Tankard, 6 years.
Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel's b a h Bolt Away, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel's g a h Ferry Boat, 13-3, aged.
Mr. Amritlal D. Vakil's ch a h Victor, aged.
Mr. Mahmood Shirazee's ch a h Cingalee, 5 years.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's bl a h Black Ivory, aged.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's g a h Good Morning, 13-2½, aged.
Mr. Towfik Esmail's b a h Ajmer, aged.
Mr. Pine's g a h Caulkey, aged.
Mr. T. Harrison's ch a h Resold, 13-1½, 5 years.
Mr. P. A. Stewart's g a g Fairy Gold, 6 years.
Mr. Dale's ch a h Safi, 13-2½, aged.
Mr. Shaik Jassim Ebrahim's g a h Edward, aged.
Mr. Ahmed Hurgany's ch a h All Joy, 13-3, 4 years.
Mr. Abdoola Faras' g a h Chieftain, aged.
Mr. A. R. Irani's b a h Duke of Connaught, 3 years.
Mr. Selim's ch a h Contest, 14-0, 6 years.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b a h Argonaut, 13-3½, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b a g Rose Hill, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Mettle, 4 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Marauder, 13-2½, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Abba, 13-2, aged.
Mr. Ebrahim Gazee's b a h Good Luck, 13-3, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's g a h Palermo, 4 years.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's g a h Devildom, 6 years.
Mr. D. C. Cooper's b a h Ayr Laddie, 3 years.
Mr. T. Tejpal's g a h Salsette, 5 years.
Mr. Guthrie's b a h Confidence, aged.
Capt. R. C. H. Padfield's bl a h Black Beauty, 4 years.

THE WOLVERHAMPTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.
Mr. Noble's b e m Checkmate, 4 years.
Messrs. J. K. Irani and George's b e m Arles, 5 years.
Miss H. F. Petit's b e m Belle Syme, 4 years.
Mr. S. D. Magrabi's br e m Fine Trout, 5 years.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's bl e m Memento, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e g Sunglare, 4 years.
Mr. J. Merven's ch e g Fari Lad, 5 years.
Mr. D. C. Cooper's b e m Rare Ruby, 4 years.
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e m Glass Rock, 6 years.
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e g Explosive, 3 years.
Mr. Downe's ch e m Golden Stream, 4 years.
Mr. Pitt's b e g Servian, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e g Johnnie H, 5 years.
Mr. Kelso's b e g Fasaig, 5 years.
Mr. Heath's b e g Lucky Thought, 6 years.
Mr. Toogood's br e m South Star, 4 years.
Major Sirdar M. N. Sitole's ch e g Arras, 5 years.

NOTICE.

Owners and Trainers are reminded that the entries for the Bombay 7th Extra Meeting, 1919, close at 4 p.m. to-day.

THE "BELLICOSE" INCIDENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Hitherto I have had the greatest respect for the opinion of your racing correspondent but since reading his explanation in to-day's issue of your paper regarding the Bellicose incident in which he, with the W. I. T. C. executive, now feels that the whole of the general public, when they differ with the verdict of the judge, must be physically cock-eyed, I am sorry to say your reporter has fallen very considerably in my estimation. Anyone will admit that the position to three stationary objects will differ with respect to a certain point when viewed from different angles, but your correspondent surely will admit that if a horse judged by anyone near the 5 furlong winning post will be given its position with the others in a direct line to the opposite side and whether one is two feet on one side or the other of the winning post will base his verdict on the position of the placed horses to two feet beyond or before the winning post on the other—except perhaps if the individual be also mentally cock-eyed.

My impression is that the sun being at the back of the head of the judge or in the eyes of the majority of the public opposite to him brings about this difference of opinion. Your correspondent is losing his nerve, for in his report of last Saturday's racing he omits to mention that the public or a very large section of it were again showing the effect of bad sight when they were not able to see Serbia and Peach Melba finish in front of Fari Lad. Your morning contemporary says Mr. Merven was satisfied with the verdict, but I am told that the trainer and others and I who were at the post as well have no doubt that Fari had won.

It is about time that the public put up a spirited protest to Government to have public opinion respected in these matters.

With your permission I shall write again on one or two points which concern the general public and hope your constant knocking will raise the sleepy from their slumber.—Yours, etc.

"GRUMPY."

Bombay, Jan. 6.

RACING IN BURMA.

GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS FOR CONTROL

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan. 4.

A Government of Burma resolution contains proposals for the control of horse and pony racing. Recent investigations into the cause of criminality have emphasised, says the resolution, its intimate connection with the vice of gambling, with which the most prominent mainfestation of this horse and pony racing is intimately associated and in 1913 attention was drawn in the Legislative Council to the excessive frequency of race meetings and a consequent responsibility for increased poverty and crime. Subsequently the Rangoon Turf Club in deference to the wishes of the local Government curtailed the number of race meetings in Rangoon. Similar action is now considered necessary throughout the Burma province in the interests of morality as of the administration, as the evils engendered by excessive and too often uncontrolled racing are not confined to Rangoon. In some areas the state of degeneracy has caused meetings to be characterised as nothing but gambling concourses.

The local Government has decided to bring all horse and pony racing under control. There is no intention to interfere with a popular and, if properly controlled, beneficial form of sport and entertainment, but racing must be managed in conformity with good principles. The simple method is to require that all meetings be licensed and they will, therefore, be declared to be under the Burma Towns Act and the Burma Villages Act. No races may, therefore, be held without a license to be granted by the Commissioner of Police in Rangoon and by the Deputy Commissioner elsewhere. There are to be two classes of meetings. At the first only ponies bred or owned in the division may compete.

Not more than two bookmakers are to be allowed to bet and not more than three days' racing per annum at any one station are to be allowed, while profits must be devoted to improvements in facilities for racing or breeding or to charitable objects. The second class of meeting requires at present the previous sanction of the Rangoon Turf Club and licenses will be ordinarily granted to application recommended by them.

PENSIONS IN I. S. M. D.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel highly obliged if any of the readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" will inform me through the medium of your paper if any action has yet been taken by Government on the proposed scale of pensions, as tabulated below, for Military Assistant Surgeons of the I. S. M. D.?

On completing.	Minimum Pay Monthly. Rs.	Pension to be granted annually. £ s. d.
17 years	400	160 0 0
18 years	400	170 0 0
19 years	400	192 0 0
20 years	400	213 6 8
21 years	400	224 0 0
22 years	400	234 0 0
23 years	400	245 6 8
24 years	400	256 0 0
25 years	400	266 3 4
26 years	400	288 0 0
27 years	400	309 6 8
27½ years	400	320 0 0
28 years	400	330 0 0
29 years	400	352 0 0
30 years	400	360 0 0

Yours, etc.,

S. D.

Bombay, Jan. 2.

The 1st session of the All-India Cantonments Conference will be held at Ambala Cantonment on the 25th and 26th January 1919, Rao Sahib Laxmi Narain, Rais and Honorary Magistrate Kampti, will preside over the session.

ELEVENTH INDIAN V. C.

A THRILLING STORY OF SELFSACRIFICE.

Since the Indian troops finally left the Western Front, several lists of V. C.'s have been published, but it was only on June 22 that the tenth Indian V. C. recipient, Rifleman Karanbahadur Rana, was announced, and now, more than five months later, the eleventh award has been posthumously conferred upon Ressaidar Badlu Singh, late 14th Lancers, attached to the 29th Lancers, Indian Army (November 27). The official record of his achievement is expressed in the following terms:—

For most conspicuous bravery and self-sacrifice on the morning of September 28, 1918, when his squadron charged a strong enemy position on the west bank of the River Jordan, between the river and Kh. es Samarieh Village. On nearing the position Ressaidar Badlu Singh realised that the squadron was suffering casualties from a small hill on the left front occupied by machine-guns and 200 infantry. Without the slightest hesitation he collected six other ranks and with the greatest dash and an entire disregard of danger charged and captured the position, thereby saving very heavy casualties to the squadron. He was mortally wounded on the very top of the hill when capturing one of the machine-guns single-handed, but all the machine-guns and infantry had surrendered to him before he died. His valour and initiative were of the highest order.

The previous recipients of this highest of all military honours were:—

Naik (now Havildar) Durwan Singh Negi, 1st Batt., 39th Garhwal Rifles, who gained his Cross near Festubert, on November 23, 1914; Sepoy Khudadad, 129th Baluchis (Hollebeke, October 31, 1914); Rifleman Gobar Singh Negi, 2nd Batt., 39th Garhwal Rifles (Neuve Chapelle, March 10, 1915); Jemadar now (Subedar) Mir Dast, 55th Coke's Rifles, attached to 57th Wilde's Rifles (Ypres, April 26th, 1915'; Rifleman Kulbir Thapa, 2nd Batt., 3rd Gurkha Rifles (Mauquissart, September 25th, 1915); Lance Naik Lala, 41st Dogras (Mesopotamia, May 13, 1916); Sepoy Chatta Singh, 9th Bhopal Infantry (Mesopotamia, June 22, 1916); Naik Shahamad Khan, 89th Punjabis (Mesopotamia, September 27, 1916); Lance-Dafadar (now Jemadar) Gobind Singh, 26th Light Cavalry, attached to 2nd Lancers (Cambrai, Jan. 12, 1918); and Rifleman Karanbahadur Rana, Gurkhas (Palestine, June 22, 1918).

Like his fellow-warrior, Gobar Singh, Badlu Singh lived neither to wear his Cross nor to learn that it had been won by him. His memory will be held in reverence by all who admire brave men.

Some day we shall learn why, though numerous acts of courage and devotion must have been performed by Indian soldiers in Mesopotamia and Palestine, so few awards of high honour have been conferred upon them.—"India."

THE MYSTERY FEVER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—By to-day's mail I got a letter from London enclosing a cutting from the "Daily Telegraph" of the 7th December last regarding the so-called "Influenza" and the isolation of its bacillus which is not at all even identical with the Pfeiffer's bacillus—the true cause of the real Influenza.

The cutting speaks for itself and I trust the attention of Government and its Sanitary officers, the Corporation and its Health Department is duly drawn to it. *Verb. Sap.*

"INFLUENZA BACILLUS ISOLATED."

"Maritzburg, Dec. 1 (delayed).—Dr. Edington, Medical Superintendent, of Grey's Hospital, read a paper before the Natal Medical Council dealing with the etiology of the so-called "Spanish Influenza". He claimed that he had succeeded in isolating the strepto-bacillus which was gentically related to the plague, but which was, nevertheless, no new species. Dr. Edington also stated that, as with bubonic plague, this bacillus found a host in rats, fleas, and other vermin.—*Reuter.*"

I like to know from the Health Officer and his staff whether any of them has been able to isolate the true bacillus which caused the so-called Influenza Epidemics in June and September last and whether the present so-called "Cholera epidemic" is a pure "Cholera" with its comma bacillus or Cholera Vibrio or is a virulent type of gastro-intestinal form of the 2nd recrudescence—the *third* Epidemic of the "Mystery Fever" due to strepto-coccus bacillus and not Influenza or Pfeiffer's bacillus.—Yours, etc.

NADIRSHAW H. E. SUKHIA.

4th January, 1919.

DEATH OF POLICE SUPERINTENDENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

The death took place yesterday in Calcutta of Mr. D. S. Maclure, Superintendent of Police, Rajuhari District, from pneumonia following upon influenza while on a visit to Calcutta during the recent holidays. He contracted the prevailing malady which developed into pneumonia. The deceased joined the Police Service in 1907 and in 1913 he came to Calcutta as Deputy Commissioner and for a time held charge of the special branch. During this period Mr. Maclure had to deal with the theft of pistols from Messrs. Rodda and Co., in August 1914. He was subsequently in charge of the northern division of the town and in this capacity conducted numerous raids on revolutionary resorts in different parts of Calcutta in which he displayed utmost pluck and was responsible for arrangements leading to the arrest of many notorious desperadoes. On one of the last occasions in which he was engaged in raiding an anarchists' den, he was foremost in entering the house and owing to darkness had the misfortune to fall some twenty feet from the roof which he had mounted in order to prevent escape therefrom. In consequence of his fall Mr. Maclure broke several ribs.

INDEPENDENCE OF BRITISH PRESS.

RECENT ATTEMPTS TO UNDERMINE IT.

A complimentary luncheon was given to Mr. Robert Donald, late editor of the "Daily Chronicle," at the Connaught Rooms, on Nov. 14. Mr. H. A. Gwynne, editor of the "Morning Post", presided over a large and distinguished gathering, which included Mr. William Archer, Mrs. Barnett, Mr. Arnold Bennett, Mr. Sydney Brooks, Lord Burnham, Mr. H. T. Cadbury, the Right Hon. Andrew Fisher, Mr. A. G. Gardiner, Mr. J. M. Gulland, M.P., Sir Charles Henry, M.P, Sir Hedley Le Bas, Lord Lincolnshire, Sir Sidney Low, Sir Donald Maclean, Sir Frederick Maurice, Mr. L. J. Maxse, Sir Robertson Nicoll, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., Mr. Ernest Parke, Sir Gilbert Parker, Mr. J. A. Spender, and Mr. H. G. Wells.

Mr. Donald's health was proposed by Mr. Gwynne, who saw in the occasion not only a tribute to a most distingaished editor, but also the vindication of the independence of journalism. We were face to face, he said, with a problem that was exercising both journalists and laymen. A combine of the Press was a very dangerous thing for the world, but a much more dangerous thing for journalism. "If once we lose the respect of the people we are addressing every day," he said, "we become mere automata writing to dictation and even serving up our facts—our news—to dictation."

They had to endeavour to their utmost to avert the danger of cornering public opinion. Early in the war, he said, he had thought of getting a number of editors round a table in order to bring about national service. If he were a public man now, he would not ask a dozen editors but four proprietors. Mr. Donald, he said in conclusion, was fearless in the presentation of his facts to the public, sincere in the expression of his views, and utterly independent. Mr. Donald, in short, was a good example of solid, sound, honest journalism, of which they could be proud.

The toast was supported by Mr. T. P. O'Connor, who said he would be most sorry if the day should ever come when journalists would be willing to sacrifice their convictions for emolument. In their guest he saw a journalist who had vindicated the independence and integrity of a great profession.

Also supporting the toast, Mr. J. A. Spender declared that they had always deeply respected Mr. Donald, but never so much as at that moment. "When a group of rich men sit down together to buy or sell newspaper," he said, "and when they complete that transaction without informing the editor and those who have written for the paper and those who are responsible for its conduct, they must mean either that they consider these men an unimportant part of the property or that they confidently reckon on being able to transfer them as chattels from one owner to another. It is a very great service to journalism," he said, "that a man in Mr. Donald's position should testify in his own person and at great sacrifice to the fact that although a newspaper may be sold, an editor cannot be bought."

Journalism to-day was becoming one of the most perplexing of the unsolved problems of democracy, and the solution was to be found by journalists, and journalists alone; by their willingness to maintain their independence at all sacrifice; by their claims to be regarded as free, independent, and responsible men; and by their support of one another in making those claims in their own and in the public interest. They were there to honour a man who had nobly upheld the traditions of journalism, at a time when those traditions were in danger of falling into discredit.

Mr. Donald, replying, observed that this was an era of combines and big businesses, and he did not think that newspapers could be excluded from that tendency. He drew a distinction between the Northcliffe group and other combines, because the Northcliffe papers were at least run by newspaper men. On the other hand, there was a tendency for men to buy shares in newspaper enterprises and to consider themselves newspaper men by right of those shares.

Referring to the condition of the Press in Germany he went on to add his opinion that here in England we had had rather too much press control and inspiration during the war. We had just introduced the beginning of the Prussian system by which Ministries, and even some Ministers, had their own press.

"Anything that tries to limit the freedom of the press," he said, in conclusion, "is going to be a national danger."—"Westminster Gazette."

GROPING IN THE THE DARK.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—From the meeting point of De Lisle Road with Haines Road, a passage about 300 feet long and 40 feet wide, leads to an iron overbridge over the G. I. P. Railway lines, a few yards away to the south of Byculla station. The passage is in the centre of a big vacant plot of Municipal land. Hundreds of persons, both men and women, use the bridge day and night. After sunset people have to cross the bridge, as well as the passage in pitch dark as there is not a single lamp either on the bridge or anywhere in the passage. When the bridge is specially meant for the public, it is incumbent on the Municipal authorities to provide the public with sufficient light on the bridge and in the passage. The other side of the bridge is fully lighted. The installation of one gas light in the centre of the bridge, another at the foot of the bridge and a third in the centre of the passage, would serve the purpose. The maintenance charges will not exceed more than Rs. 15 per month. Will those in authority see to this urgent grievances of the public as it is an unjustified cruelty not to allow the public sufficient light especially when a bridge is provided for them to cross over from one end to the other.—Yours, etc.,

R. G. M.

Parel Tank, Jan. 5.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Muscat, Jask, Bunder-Abbas Dubai, Bushire, Charbar and Pasni close G. P. O. 9 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, Jtn. 8.

Lecture to Women on "Sanitation and Public Health" by Dr. Gore, Women's Branch Depot, Mayo, Road, 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 11.

English Mail due 8 a.m

Indian Mathematical Society, Second Conference, University Convocation Hall 11 a.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre, Bandman Opera at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.

Empire Theatre, Cinema, 6, 8 and 10 p.m.

West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

New Alhambra Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

New Alexandra: 7-15, 9-0 and 10-45 p.m.

Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep H.M.
Punjab Mail	19 0	11
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) ...	16 40	20
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 15	13
Madras Mail	8 40	21 10
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Northern Express	13 35	18
Gujarat Mail	8 25	20 45
Kathiawar Express	7 56	21

SPECIAL STATION ORDER.

By Major-General W. Knight, Commanding at Bombay.

Jan. 5.

14. It is notified that owing to Cholera every Restaurant in Bombay is placed Out of Bounds for all British and Indian troops.

(To be re-published in Unit and Departmental Orders).

A. H. C. JACKSON, Captain, for Station Staff Officer, Bombay.

4TH (BOMBAY) GROUP GARRISON ARTILLERY I. D. F.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

Part I.—No parades for the week commencing Monday, 6th January, 1919.

Notice.—A meeting of all officers, warrant officers and sergeants will be held at Headquarters on Tuesday, the 7th instant, at 6-30 p.m.

Subject.—Completion of Training for current official year.

W. ELLIS JONES, Lieut., Acting Adjutant, 4th (Bombay) Group, Garrison Artillery, I.D.F.

BAND AT YACHT CLUB.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (I.D.F.) will play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club at 6 p.m. to-day.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1/17th B. B. & C. I. Railway Battalion, (I.D.F.) will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Chowpatty Bandstand from 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.) to-day.

INDIAN GUILD OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

The first lecture of this year's Series will be given by Mr. M. J. Gajjar on a "Scheme for Industrial Fellowships" to-day at 6.30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon.

HOMOEOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

Dr. B. V. Rayakar, medical officer in charge of the Homoeopathic Charitable Dispensary, Fort, reports that during the quarter ending 31st December, 1918, in all 1,948 patients attended the Dispensary of whom 499 were males, 955 females and the rest 494 were children. The caste distribution of patients was as under:—1,382 Parsis; 406 Hindus; 135 Mussalmans and 25 Anglo-Indians.

FIRE AT SEWRI.

A fisherwoman, named Deobai, was working in her hut, at Koliwada, Sewri, on Sunday last, when a flame from the fire-place caught the "jowlees" of the hut and the fire spread rapidly to the adjoining structures and then to two godowns belonging to one Jamalbhai Ibrahim in which were stocked dried fish. The fire engines from Chinchpogly, Haines Road, Byculla and Mandvi, were on the scene and put out the fire. The damage has not been ascertained.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS.

The first of the course of six lectures in Gujarati which Prof. M. J. Antia is giving at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, will be delivered at 6-15 p.m., to-day The subject is "The possibilities of further industrial development in India, with special reference to the main recommendations of the Industrial Commission." Admission to the course is free.

ALLEGED THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.

Harnarayan Kisanchand, a Hindu, reports that at 6 p.m. on Sunday last he was going from Warden Road to Mahim with currency notes for Rs. 6,000 which he tied up in a dhotar and carried under his arm. His friend, Jagdishwer Kajuram, walked with him. Just as they were approaching the Mahim station, the complainant alleges, someone from behind snatched the notes and ran away with them, the dhotar in which the notes had been tied, remained with him. The money does not belong to the complainant.

CATHOLIC GYMKHANA.

Under the auspices of the Catholic Gymkhana, a series of six lectures on "The meaning and Contents of the Bible" will be delivered by the Rev. A. Goodier, S. J. in the hall of St. Xavier's College, Cruickshank Road, at 6-30 p.m., on alternate Wednesdays, commencing from to-morrow. The subjects will respectively be—(1) The making of the Bible, (2) the Contents of the Bible, (3) the Bible as History, (4) the Bible as Literature, (5) the Bible and Christianity, (6) the New Testament.

The lectures are open to all Catholics, free.

THANA DISTRICT BOARD.

A correspondent from Kalyan writes:—An interesting ceremony was performed there on Sunday. Shrimant S. G. Phadke alias Bapu Saheb Phadke who has been the first non-official President of the Municipality for the last ten years successively, has just been now nominated the first non-official President of the Thana District Local Board. As Mr. Phadke's services to the town are numerous and as he is loved by all communities, opportunity was taken to congratulate him and present him an address on behalf of the citizens of Kalyan. A public meeting was convened on Sunday in the local theatre. It was largely attended, among those present being the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. Bapu Saheb Bhagwat, Government Pleader, Thana, was in the chair, and he presented the address to Mr. Phadke in a beautiful silver casket. The Hon. Mr. Patel spoke a few words congratulating Mr. Phadke and after the distribution of "pan supari" and sweets the proceedings terminated.

NAVALKAR MEDICAL RELIEF INSTITUTION

A crowded meeting was held on the New Year's day in the spacious compound adjoining the Institute's Office and dispensary No. 1, at 229 Shiv Hermitage, Lower Parel Delisle Road. Mr. Kamath presided Mr. Navalnar, the proprietor, said. The institution was opened for the relief and benefit of the mill-hands of Parel Worle, Sewree and Kalachowkey who were greatly in need of it. In this institute free medical help with a nominal monthly subscription of one rupee payable in advance could be had, for a family member for himself, his wife and children under thirteen. Arrangements had been made for such medical help being given to the subscribers at two convenient centres one at No. 229, Lower Parel Delisee Road opp. the Union Mills and also at Badak's Chawl, Kalachawky, Parel Road. As the number of subscribers increased more centers, one at Dadar and the other at Bombay, would be opened. Arrangements had been made with Dr. S. V. H. Navalkar and other doctors to render occasional help at half fees for attendance at members' houses only in serious cases and free medicine and consultation to the patient at the above dispensary. Those wishing to be members were cordially invited to register their names.

The president in addressing the meeting said that the institute founded by Mr. V. H. Navalnar was the first of its kind and was badly wanted in a mill-hand locality like Parel and Byculla for the relief of poor mill-hands and the public sufferers. It was based on a co-operative and Insurance principle, where people with nominal monthly subscription of rupee 1 could derive benefit considering the exborbitant prices of medical drugs both of foreign and indigenous.

Messrs. S. D. Navalkar, Anantram, Vaikuntham and Dr. S. V. H. Navalkar also addressed the meeting and after a hearty vote of thanks to the president the meeting dispersed.

THEFT OF TWO BALES OF NAINSOOK CLOTH.

OLD MAN GETS 3 MONTHS.

Before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Marshall charged Ahmed Haji Mahmed with the theft, on the 20th December, last, of two bales of nainsook cloth valued at Rs 3,000 belonging to Harjivan Vallji.

Chaganlal Jetha, a clerk of the complainant, deposed that on the night of the 19th ultimo, there were 32 bales of nainsook and longcloth lying outside the godown of his master. The next morning, the store-keeper reported that two bales were missing. He informed the police, and subsequently received certain information which led to the recovery of the bales from a boarding house in Bhendi Bazar.

An inmate of the boarding house deposed that the two bales were brought by the accused at 9 a.m., on the 20th December, last, and taken upstairs openly.

The accused pleaded guilty,. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment only, as he was an old man and this was his first offence.

OPIUM PROSECUTION.

Before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad Second Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector Sheriar J. Talyarkhan charged Moosa Yusaf with possessing without a license two pounds and two tolas of opium valued at Rs. 82. The accused was arrested on suspicion at Masjid Bunder Road on Monday morning. The accused was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

MATRICULATION COURSE,

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We earnestly crave some space for the following few lines under the heading "Matriculation Course," in your well read journal.

We perfectly agree with and convey our sincere thanks to your correspondents of the 30th ultimo, Messrs. Amin and Vyas. The Matriculation Course is not only excruciating but in addition it eats away our energies like a cankerworm. The Educational authorities have ever burdened us in such a way that we cannot get even a few minutes to read our National Journals. Again the authorities have made our Course so intricate and clumsy that it makes us mere ciphers in the interesting problems of our dear Bharathbumi. In short our bright hopes are nipped in the bud.

We appeal to all the Matric Students of all High Schools to agitate and organize meetings and therein should pass some resolutions which should be sent to the Committee concerned. To try to ameliorate our present unbearable condition will be our primary duty at present. It will be gratifying to us if Messrs. Amin and Vyas exchange their views with those of ours.

The syndicate should cease making additions to our Course shaking off their usual habits. Will the authorities concerned redress the grievances of the students?—Yours, etc.

R. S. PATEL, I. N. G. TRIVEDI.

Pattan, January, 4.

ZOROASTRIAN CONFERENCE.

The 7th Sessions of the Zoroastrian Conference is to be held in Bombay on Saturday 11th and Sunday 12th instant. The meetings will be held in the Empire Theatre on Saturday from 3 to 5 p.m., on Sunday from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m., and 3 to 5 p.m. Khan Bahadur Aderji M. Dalal of Broach is to be the President of the Conference. The programme on the second day includes a paper in English on the Position of Women in Parsi society by Mr. D. E. Gimi and another by Khurshedji Erachji Pavri on the Reform Calendar.

News from Kabul states a fire broke out accidentally in the Bazar there on the night of 2nd December, reducing to ashes several shops before it was brought under control and causing damage estimated at two lakhs of Kabuli rupees.

INDIAN MATHEMATICAL CONFERENCE.

PROGRAMME OF SESSIONS IN BOMBAY

The second Conference of the Indian Mathematical Society will be held in Bombay on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, the 11th, 12th and 13th, instant.

His Excellency Sir George Ambrose Lloyd will open the Conference on Saturday, next at 11 a.m.. The sessions will be held on the first day in the Sir Cawasji Jahangir University Convocation Hall, Fort, and on the second and the third days in the Elphinstone College Buildings.

The following is the programme of the Sessions:—

Saturday, 11th January:—11 a.m.—(i) Address of welcome by the chairman of the reception committee, the Hon. Justice Sir John J. Heaton; (ii) Opening address by H. E. the Governor of Bombay; (iii) The report of the Society by the Hon. Jt. Secretary, Prof. D. D. Kapadia, (iv) Presidential Address by the President of the Society, Prof. A. C. L. Wilkinson, 1 a.m. —2 p.m.—(Open to Members of the Society only) Informal discussion of the affairs of the Society.

The Hon. Justices Sir John J. Heaton will be "At Home" to the members of the Society at 5 p.m., at his Bungalow, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

Sunday, 12th January:—8 a.m. to 12 noon.—Reading of Papers:—

1. Cartesian Ovals—by Mr. V. Ramswami Aiyar M.A.;
2. Some Elementary Properties of a Tetrahedron—by Mr. Balak Ram M.A., I.C.S.;
3. The computation of the Ephemeris of a planet, and a comet—by Prof. R. N. Apte;
4. A system of three directly similar triangles connected with a triangle—by Mr. S. Narayanan;
5. Theory of Arithmetic Functions—Prof. F Hallberg;
6. Multiplication of Infinite Integrals—Mr. K. B. Madhava;
7. Note on the infinite product $\Pi(1-x2n/r2n)$—by Mr. S. R. Ranganathan, M.A., L.T.
8. Extension of Feuerbach's Theorem—by Mr. M. Bhimasena Rau.

Monday, 13th January:—8 a.m. to 11 a.m.—Reading of Papers:—

1. Fractional Differentiation—by Prof. M. T. Naraniengar M.A.
2. Fundamental Property of Elliptic Functions—by Prof. A. C. L. Wilkinson M. A., F.R.A.S.;
3. Cosmic Synthesis—by Mr. S. V. Ramamurthy M.A., I.C.S.;
4. Certain Definite Integrals and series connected with Bernoullis numbers—by Mr. C. Krishnamachari B.A.;
5. Curves similar to their nth evolute—by Mr. A. Narsingha Rao, B.A.
6. Bernoulli's Polynomial and Fourier's Series—by Mr. S. R. Rangnathan, M.A.;
7. Conics with vanishing—and—by Mr. R. Vithynathaswamy.

1 p.m.—Excursion in the Harbour and to the Elephenta Island; the Launch will start from the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., sharp.

BOMBAY ARCHITECTURAL STUDENTS' TOUR.

The Christmas Excursion party of the Architectural Students' Association, Bombay, left Bombay, on the 22nd December, by Punjab mail for Agra for the purpose of architectural study and visited Sikandra, Fathpur-Sokri, the Taj, Itmad Doulah, and the Agra Fort, where they studied the ancient architecture of the Mogals. The party also started for Jaipur and Amber and also visited the Jaipur Museum which is considered to be the best in India. The art school of Jaipur was found to be a model to be copied by the Bombay School of Art. The party then advanced to Delhi, where the old and new cities were visited. The new Secretariat and the Government House were worth studying for them. The party also visited the Kutub Minar, Safardarjang and Humayun's tomb, Juma Majid, Delhi Fort, and in the evening a long drive to the civil lines took place. They sketched and measured various buildings and monuments and gained a good knowledge by such visits, and it terminated the interesting tour of the Association, and the party returned to Bombay on the evening of the 2nd January.

KANARA PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is but meet that the Secretary vindicates the president of the Association. He, in his letter, puts forth some replies, which I think in no way go so far as to prove that Sir Narayan Chandavarkar has not been to blame. Is the president appointed for name's sake or should he take at least some interest for the welfare of the Association? Regarding the report, I agree with the secretary that one year is not yet completed, but it does not mean that the members should be kept completely ignorant of its progress; by the bye a general meeting ought to have been convened in November last, as was provided in the rules, to explain to the members as to how far the institution has progressed. Secondly, I am glad to see that the secretary confesses, instead of bringing in any such arguments, the present slumbering condition of the branches. As regards the library, it is understood, that no member knows where it is kept and whence can the books be procured. Is the library solely intended for the secretaries and the members of the Executive Committee or for the use of all the members? I am doubtful whether the Executive Committee meets regularly. Well, Sir, I admit that the secretary is in need of co-operation and help; but is he unaware that many a Kanarite has not joined this institution simply because Sir Narayan Chandavarkar is the President. At any rate, I reserve to myself the right of further remarks, until the report is out which I anticipate will be in the ensuing March or April when the first year of the institution will be completed.—Yours, etc.

A WELL-WISHER.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

The Director General of Commercial Intelligence has received from the Ministry of Labour, London, copies of the latest list of ex-officers immediately available for posts overseas The list shows regiment and rank of each discharged officer, his age, qualifications and previous employment.

WILSON OR LENIN?

(BY JEROME K. JEROME.)

I take the following from the Paris "Figaro":—

Here and there, one hears of people who still dream of a Wilson peace.

They must, I agree, be sanguine. A bird's-eye view of what is happening at the present moment in the Entente countries may awaken them.

At the present moment, our Jingo Press, speaking, as it assures us, for "the vast body of opinion throughout the British Empire" (and I see no evidence on which the claim can be disputed), is insisting that Germany shall be made to pay an "indemnity" amounting to "somewhere about" fifty thousand million pounds sterling. It is admitted that the collection of this sum may take a hundred years. The prospect has no terrors for our valiant editors. Germany will be occupied by the Allied armies until the "last farthing" has been paid—with interest, one presumes. For three generations—or longer, if need be—English, French, American and Italian working men will occupy German territory and act the role of slave-drivers to the German people—to the German men, the German women, and the German children: for to pay those fifty thousand millions will need the incessant labour of every pair of hands. To keep in hopeless subjection an entire country of seventy to eighty million slaves (with the young men growing up) will need a somewhat largish army. No wonder the Coalition candidates are insisting upon permanent conscription. Whether for the next three generations the working men of England, France and Italy will care to take on the job; or whether, if they object, they can be compelled to do so: conscription or no conscription: remains to be seen.

A FINAL PEACE.

But, in any event, what becomes of President Wilson's proposal for a "peace without annexations and without indemnities" as the only possible basis for the avoidance of future wars: a self-denying ordinance to which we, as a nation, pledged our enthusiastic adherence less than a year ago? I remember the eloquent speeches, the beautifully written leaders, in which our own determination to abide—whatever happened—by the principles of high morality, was contrasted with the cynical hypocrisy displayed by the Germans at Brest-Litovsk. Though in justice to our Jingo Press and its supporters, one must remember at the time we gave our word not to demand indemnities no one could have foreseen that Germany would ever be so utterly crushed as to lie absolutely helpless at out feet.

Let us pass to another item in the once-popular "Wilson Peace," viz., that it should be a final peace.

At the present moment, the Chauvinist Press of Paris is discussing the proper moment for "the next war against Germany"—against the German Republic, this time. There is danger that Germany, winging from her the chains of military despotism, awaking to a new and free life, may yet become a great people. This must not be permitted. "The German States must be kept weak and disunited," argues the Paris Press. "Let us reconstruct Central Europe, in accordance with France interests," argues "Le Temps." If Germany shows any signs of re-establishing itself, another war is to be sprung upon it (with the help of England and America) before it has time to recover. After this next war, which must be continued until Germany is utterly and irretrievably broken into pieces (no sentimental nonsense about it, next time), France will be willing to discuss that League of Nations.

Let us come to the point: Self-determination of the peoples. We used to hear quite a deal about that: at one time.

SELF DETERMINATION.

At the present moment, the Allied armies are occupying "strategical positions" in what was once Austria, with the avowed object of preventing the once Austrian people from "meddling" in the affairs of their own government. For four and a quarter years we have fought for the unselfish purpose (among others) of freeing the peoples of South-Eastern Europe from the hideous fate of belonging to the Austrian Empire. And now that they are free, and because we don't know what else to do with them, and are in terror lest, left to themselves, they should reproduce on the soil we once called Austria a condition of things precisely similar to the bloody confusion that for a hundred years has rendered the Balkan peninsula the powder magazine of Europe (and which is just exactly what they have already commenced doing, and what any schoolboy with a smattering of history could have foretold), we are going to compel them, whether they like it or not, to form themselves into a Federated State! And the French and Italian popular press is insisting that the thirteen millions of German-Austrians, who are unanimously desirous of breaking away and joining themselves (as is natural) to the new German Republic, shall be compelled against their will to join them. The "Action Francaise" suggests the re-establishment of the Hapsburgs as a "connecting link."

At the present moment the Jingo Press in all the Entente countries is demanding the invasion of Russia, for the purpose of affording the "real Russian people" (we've got a list of them) the opportunity of setting up that form of Government that the Entente Press considers will best suit the interests of the Allies.

FRENCH CHAUVINISM.

At the present moment, French politicians and professors (with the approval of our Liberal Imperial Press) are busy planning out a "Buffer State, allied to France," and consisting of the German provinces on the left bank of the Rhine. All the arguments employed by the German war-lords at Brest-Litovsk to justify the robbing from Russia of her Western provinces are being trotted out to justify the robbing from Germany of her Rhenish kingdoms. It appears that the German-speaking inhabitants of these Rhenish provinces have long been secretly yearning to be annexed to France. They are to be encouraged to express their free opinion under the protection of French bayonets.

Alsace-Lorraine (for two hundred years a bone of contention in Europe) is to be handed back to France. The suggestion that the people of Alsace should be consulted on the matter is indignantly rejected, on their behalf, by the Paris Press.

The Italian Press is claiming Dalmatia, which will leave Serbia without a seaport. And the fate of Asia Minor, Persia, and China is being settled by the Allies "chiefly interested."

Meanwhile, Ireland remains "a purely domestic matter," under the control of Sir Edward Carson. And the proceedings of the Peace Conference, Mr. Bonar Law tells us, are to be conducted in camera.

Against all these plans and preparations for yet another "Holy Alliance" that will leave the world a seething cauldron of hatred, bitterness, and despair, I hear no protest raised by any of those gentlemen who—when the tide of military success seemed setting against us—talked so glibly of a "clean and just peace."

AMERICAN JINGOISM.

What is happening in America? A few weeks back, President Wilson appealed to the American electors for support of his peace policy. The answer was not of a nature to strengthen his hands.

Ex-President Roosevelt, addressing large and enthusiastic audiences throughout America, heaps ridicule and contempt upon the mere idea of a League of Nations. He says it is nonsensical and hypocritical. A League of Nations to prevent future wars would necessitate the lowering of the American tariff, and would be "against the commercial interests of America."

Ex-President Taft calls for conscription being made a permanent plank of the American Constitution, so that Germany—which is to be immediately disarmed—may be kept in "perpetual subjection."

Senator Lodge (who, next year, will be the Chairman of the Foreign Relationships Committee) says: "No peace that can ever satisfy the German people can satisfy us." So much for President Wilson's plea for a "peace of all the peoples."

At the present moment, the larger and more influential section of the American Press is demanding what practically speaking amounts to the Bismarckian formula that our enemies must be left nothing but their eyes to weep with. So much for our "victory" over Prussianism!

If the spirit animating at the present moment the Press and politicians of Europe and America gains control of the Peace Conference in January there will be born of it a catastrophe that will be the end of the European social system. The world may eventually emerge "safe for democracy"; but it will be by ways that our present ruling classes would do well in their own interests to avoid.

THE PERIL.

With the example of Russia before us, is it statesmanship to drive the German peoples to despair? Do our editors and politicians see no danger for the rest of Europe in an alliance of desperation between the anarchistic forces of Germany and Russia? Can Bolshevism, thus energised and strengthened, be depended upon to halt at the Rhine? Are there no explosive elements in Italy and Spain? Is France herself so utterly immune from revolutionary instincts? Are the English "lower orders" quite as tame as our capitalist Press imagines? Has America no labour problem of her own? Is the Trust-magnate's easy chair so secure against all world convulsions?

A "Wilson Peace," bringing reconciliation to the peoples, stilling their passions and their hatreds, giving to the war-maddened millions new hopes, new visions, may yet save Europe. The alternative—the Peace being demanded by President Wilson's enemies in England, in France, in Italy and in America—a Peace dictated by Force, Selfishness and Hate, a Peace built up of broken promises, of shattered ideals, of principles abandoned the moment there seemed nothing more to be gained by the professing of them! Such a Peace will be a trumpet call to all the hidden forces of Greed, Hatred, and Disruption.

President Wilson comes among us next week. There will be much flag-waving, much fine speechifying. But the things for which President Wilson stands are being ridiculed and bespattered by the only voices that one hears.

If there be others—if there still remain any voices in this country willing to hearten President Wilson for the tremendous task that lies before him, it would be well for them to make themselves heard before it is too late.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 6.

The western disturbance is still affecting the extreme north and nearly general rain has fallen in the North-West United Provinces, with local snow or rain in the North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir and North. East Punjab. A few falls of rain have again occurred in South and Central Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Meerut three quarter inch, Roorkee, Dehra Dun and Lahore a quarter; Chakrata, Simla, Drosh, and Srinagara half; and Sonamarg one inch.

Forecast:—No great change.

"COTTON."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I intended writing before, but have been prevented. You will remember I advised "Ignorant" to buy at 620 and cover before the 23rd January. I still think that 620 is likely to be touched, but as I am not altogether certain, I would suggest that "Ignorant" gets in anywhere between 625 and 645, by the 23rd January he will stand a chance of getting a clear Rs. 3,000 profit on 100 bales.—Yours, etc.

SIMLA BIRD.

Jan. 6.

MR. MONTAGU ON INDIA'S SERVICE.

ANSWERS TO CRITICS.

Mr. E. S. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, speaking at the Cambridge Liberal Club on November 28, as the Coalition candidate for the Parliamentary County of Cambridgeshire, referring to the pledge which had been given through him and repeated by the Prime Minister and Mr. Bonar Law in the manifesto recently issued to the great Empire of India, he said that at the outbreak of the war the strength of the Army in India was 76,953 British and 239,561 Indian. During the war there had been recruited 1,161,789 Indians. The grand total of all ranks sent overseas from India was 1,215,338. The casualties sustained by this force were 101,439. Nobody could say that India did not bear her part in our victory and show herself to be, as in future she must be treated, a partner in the British Empire. If he should be returned to Parliament, it would be his principal endeavour to go on with the work he had begun, to launch India firmly and securely along the path which would lead her to self-government. He and the Viceroy some time ago submitted proposals to this end which had been published. His principal opponents belonged to two sets: those who thought that he did not go far enough, and those who thought he had gone much too far. He took as an example of those who thought he had gone much too far, Lord Sydenham and his friends of the Indo-British Association; and as an example of those who thought he had not gone far enough, Mrs. Besant and her friends of the Indian National Congress. What he thought those stern, fierce critics in India failed to realise was that there was not in any suggestion any suspicion of mistrust of the Indian people, but recognition of the facts of the case.

No one would be more glad if he could feel that India to-day was ready for Home Rule, but nobody could say that India was ready for Home Rule to-day. All that could now be said was that there was a minority looking forward to the day when they could achieve what they, like he, desired. He wanted self-government in India to be a success, and in order that it might be a success he looked forward to giving increased opportunities. Safeguards did not mean distrust. Contingencies must be provided for.

INSURANCE PREMIUMS FOR "BRITISH INTERESTS."

On the other hand, the Lord Sydenham school of critics thought the proposals went too far, and Lord Sydenham had a scheme of his own. Lord Sydenham would be satisfied with giving what ought to have been given thirty years ago. If they were to have a controversy on Indian reforms, he begged Lord Sydenham and his friends to conduct it in the interests of India, and to recognise that everything else was of secondary consideration. He said this because there had been put into his hands a circular letter from Lord Sydenham asking for subscriptions to his organisation of any sums from £1,000 downwards. These contributions to the association, in the words of the circular, could be regarded as "insurance premiums for British interests in India." This was not the way to build up an Empire; this was not a principle to be tolerated in the consideration of a great Imperial question. British trade had done marvels for India, but he rested his case on the welfare of the Indian people; the interest of a constituent could not be bartered in the interest of any trade.

CONSUMPTION OF COAL BY INDUSTRIES.

CENSUS FOR 1917.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

A special census was undertaken in 1918 by the Department of Statistics with regard to consumption of coal in the various industrial establishments in India during 1917. The total quantity of coal produced in India in 1917 was 18,213,000 tons. The Railways consumed 5,620,000 tons or 31 per cent., bunker coal 1,514,000, the Admiralty and Royal Indian Marine 1,429,000 tons. The consumption of coal other than above amounted to 6,322,000 tons. The net exports were 363,000 tons. In short, the consumption by railways, steamers, Indian industries, and foreign countries amounted to 15,248,000 as compared with a production of 18,213,000 tons.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

The jute mill shares opened inactive and ruled somewhat irregular. Kamarhattys were done up to Rs. 622 and Kanknarrahs found sellers at Rs. 560 and the business reported was on smaller scale. There was only small inquiry for coal shares, prices of which ruled fairly steady. Miscellaneous section attracted some attention and prices for favourite stocks were well maintained, Howrah Oils realising Rs. 55 and Chemical Industrials Rs. 21-8. The following were the closing quotations.—

Coal:—Burragarh 10-8, Enfield 12-4, Equitable 18-4, Jainty Central 24-8, Kharki 25.

Jute:—Albion ord 478, Auckland ord 374, Budge-Budge ord 630, Belvedere ord 325 x.l., Caledonian ord 519, Ex Div 522, Fort William ord 314, Howrah ord 34, Howrah pref 113, Kamarhatty ord 618, Kankmarrah ord 563, Kinnison ord 775, Kelvin ord 714, Lothian 290, Lansdowne ord 222, Lawrence ord 505, Rishbrook ord 54-8, Orient 45 prem, Reliance 34-4, Standard ord 515.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo-Oriental Navigation 34-8, Assam Saw Mills 24-12 Ex Div, Associated Hotel pref 101, Bengal Brass 24-4, Buxar Timber 19, Bengal Lead 15-4, Chemical Industrials 21-8, Great India Phosphates 58 prem., Ganges Oil Refinery 33-8, Howrah Oil 55, Indian Standard Wagon ord 51 prem x.l., Kumardhubi Engineering 55-8, Reliance Fire Brick and Pottery 28-8, Titaghar Paper ord 250.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 74-10 to Rs. 75.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. B. P.—We regret we cannot make use of your contribution.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, 7th January, 1919.

CIVIC RECONSTRUCTION.

It has been generally recognised that the war—which has just ended—was the natural and inevitable outcome of the prevalent venal philosophy and doctrine of "machine" and "money" economies, of modern "business" and its associated policies. The "progress" and "wealth" of the capitalists have in reality been interpreted to the bulk of the population of industrial towns as "a vision for the most part of growing infinitudes of mean streets, mean houses, mean backyards, relieved more or less by bigger ones, too often even duller still." The pre-war peace was a transparent camouflage for cut-throat commercial warfare which tended to perpetuate instability and irregularity of employment together with the corresponding instability of the financial system with its pecuniary and credit illusions. It is no wonder, therefore, that communities, situated under circumstances such as these, became, as Prof. Geddes points out, "characterised and dominated by an ever deepening state of diffused and habitual fear." And, indeed, in the picture that is conjured up by the daily increasing and multitudinous literature on reconstruction of the life of the nations before the war, nothing is so poignantly revealed as this element of habitual fear, which well-nigh wrecked the moral stamina of nations and culminated in the unprecedented slaughter of mankind. "A sense of painful insecurity," says Edward Carpenter, "affects all trades, small or large, in the country or in the town. It becomes impossible to forecast the future. . . . The employer suffers; he is timid and anxious; he fears to lay down capital. The worker suffers; he is haunted by the prospect of "sack," and the long weary walking of the streets." The shop-keeping age propagated the 'right divine' of the financiers and believed that it could afford to ignore and even suppress the voices that clamoured for constructive and creative purposes in life.

Now that the war has made bare the injustices and hypocrisies, and hastened the disintegration, of society, the vitality of the aspirations and the importance of the protests of spiritual guides of the people, are truly revealed and brought into proper perspective. No nation, conscious of its future, can now afford to ignore them. The war has not, as usual in the past, concluded merely as a "famous victory." It has ended in the people's victory. It has given them status and recognised their power. It has been said that Prussianism and profiteering are twin evils which have, historically, risen together. Is it not possible, ask the authors of the "Coming Polity," that they are destined to fall together before the rising tide of new vitalism? It is more than possible and, perhaps, the best way of achieving it is by adjusting the aesthetic enterprises to life, by adopting, what Mr. Ashbeck, the well-known architect and designer, calls the method of the arts. That is the only method which, if it cannot entirely remove, can at least minimise, the element of diffused and habitual fear. It was the recognition of beauty and joy as symptoms of happy conditions of life and work which gave rise, in England, to the discontent, which began about the middle of the nineteenth century, against conditions inevitably leading to the perpetuation of ugliness. And the art influences, as a result of this discontent, have been gradually, though imperceptibly, leading us towards the new synthesis. It is to Ruskin that we owe the initiative for the rediscovery of the moral and the intellectual, as well as the aesthetic qualities of works of art as an index to the conditions of the societies in which they are produced. But being himself above all a critic, Ruskin's critism of society required to be supplemented by an artist who was ready to reconstruct society. William Morris was such an artist and he began the enterprise, by insisting upon the recognition of the sense of the "workman behind the work" and upon the relation between art and the structure of society. He realized that art was man's expression of his joy in labour and as such he believed it to be one of the vital elements of life. By art he meant, of course, everything that beautifies: things of of ordinary use, not merely painting or sculpture. And he challenged the traditional economics of quantity, of laws of supply and demand, of competition and he pleaded for quality, for fellowship, not for mastery.

Since his days, many have, in their various ways, by pleading for better housing conditions, town-planning, garden cities and civic revival generally, sought to establish a community in which every member would work under conditions which would ensure the motive of joy implied in the creation of Arts. The growing regard for amenities of life, the revival of folk-song, of popular festivals and open air theatres, the reorganisation of museums and libraries, the boy scout movement and the open air schools, the desire for "regional studies" and "human surveys" and the insistence on the value and importance of handicraft in education and, above all, the spread of new ideals of education with their appeals for the "reverence for the pupils and individuality" and an atmosphere of freedom,—all these are manifestations of the new impulses towards life, beauty and joy. The most encouraging sign of the times is, however, the emphatic manner in which the foremost thinkers insist with almost complete unanimity on the importance of the spiritual freedom, which means "the opportunity to evolve from one's self what one thinks right and true and beautiful." Thus Edward Carpenter wants to organise industries as an art. He wants the kind of industrial freedom which causes men's handiwork to become an art and a joy. As he suggests, the shop-keeping age will have passed away if people come to value beauty in daily life more than they do now.

INDIA AND CANADA.

"Far away from India, and eighty years ago, two peoples in the same land stood face to face, with hatred in their hearts and on their lips the language of bitter vituperation. Differences of language, race, customs, and religion were empoisoned by social cleavage and a deep political feud. The one race, politically supreme, held in its hands not only the Government but also the banks and greater trading concerns. The other, far more numerous, but debarred in their own country from all power and real political rights, nursed their grievances in sullenness and rancour, whilst thwarting, so far as in them lay, every activity of the dominant race. Here was indeed a house divided against itself. In place of enterprise there reigned stagnation; class hatred usurped the place of patriotism; trade, public works, education all languished." Mr. Bernard Houghton thus begins his article in "India" which is a crushing reply to the enemies of reforms in India. Men like Mr. Houghton are an ornament to the Indian Civil Service, which those in England who are carrying on a calumnious propaganda of opposing reforms, after retirement, dishonour. Lord Sydenham, the retired Satrap of Bombay, Sir John Hewett, and other reactionaries of their ilk, who are shamelessly manoeuvring to hamper the progress of reforms in India, may well ponder over the dolorous picture presented in 1835 by the English and French in Canada; and the wonderful remedy applied by Lord Durham and Lord Elgin—two statesmen to whom not only Canada but Britain herself will ever be grateful—to save the Dominion from its perilous situation. What was this remedy?—Not repression and coercion, not suppression of free thought, not internments and externments of political leaders not the gagging of the Press; but the granting of equality of political rights for all and Responsible Government by Parliamentary majority. So far as domineering by the ruling classes over the ruled is concerned, the picture above depicted is unfortunately but too true in the case of India; but the same cannot wholly be said of Indians, who are the aggrieveded party in India, as of the French in Canada. The credit of this surely does not at all belong to the "tactful" administration which the bureaucracy claims, but to the characteristic of Indians, namely, patient endurance.

Everywhere the exploiters and monopolists, who are the principal losers by the introduction of reforms, oppose and abuse the friends of reforms, and no less was this the case in Canada. Lord Durham and Lord Elgin both had to withstand all sort of calumny, which in the case of the latter, culminated in personal outrage from his own countrymen. But, undaunted, they persisted and introduced reforms, which cleared the atmosphere and laid the foundation of the loyal, prosperous and united Canada of to-day. Mr. Houghton asks his countrymen, whether there is not a lesson to be learnt from this glorious episode in Canadian history. And, in the following words, he gives a complete answer to those who plead India's caste system and illiteracy as the fundamental hindrance to reforms. He asks:

> Why should the generosity, the trust which achieved such glorious results in Canada, be denounced as evil counsellors in the case of India? In India, too, there is an English ascendancy party, grasping all power, handling to its own profits the greater portion of the trade; there is the same difference in race, religion, customs and language; there, also, the Indians, a thousand to one in numbers, find themselves bolted and barred out from the Government of their own fatherland. If many of them are uneducated, so, also, were the French Canadians; if they lack political experience, so also, did the simple inhabitants of the backwoods. As in Canada, the arrogance of the ascendancy party is combined with mistrust of the people in whose land they live, or rather sojourn.

The two extracts quoted above are in themselves an effective reply to all reactionaries, but India has yet a greater claim to the immediate granting of reforms on account of the two outstanding differences between the position of Indians and that of French Canadians. First, "loyalty to England burns with a strong flame in most Indian hearts; in the hearts of the French Canadians of the 'thirties its very ashes were non-existent." Secondly, "amongst leaders of Indian thought there is a hundredfold more enlightenment and real statesmanship than were to be found with the French of those days." Mr. Houghton has put the whole case tersely in one sentence: Substitute "Indian" for "Colonial" and you have the policy which India demands. This is what the Congress has been demanding all these years. Indians have been convinced, ever since the British assumed supreme control of India, that India's destiny is bound with that of Great Britain and, therefore, they have been, year in and year out, asserting that they claim Self-Government within the Empire and not without it. Whether India is to be given or denied her birth-right, whether for the peace of the world, if not for the benefit of India and Britain, she is to be lifted from her abject position to a dignified one, will be answered by British statesmanship. A straight and definite and practical answer is needed and it is only possible if the highest type of statesmanship on the part of British statesmen is forthcoming.

What anything less than the granting of reforms, as demanded by India in the Delhi Congress, means is, to quote Mr. Houghton: *"It is the deprivation of this right which gives birth to the ferment in India, a ferment which will never quiet or slacken until India sees her way clear to the open ground of political freedom. This right to self-government is bound up in the minds of all thinking men with the spirit of nationality, as the living body with its beating heart. Events in Europe tell us that it is that spirit which to-day dominates the world and that it will surely break the fettering forces which oppose it."* On the eve of the Election, the Premier, in formulating his programme, stated that his fundamental object will be "to promote the unity and development of the British Empire and of the nations of which it is composed, to preserve for them the position of influence and authority in the conduct of the world's affairs which they have gained by their sacrifices and efforts in the cause of human liberty and progress." The Indian people then have a right to ask the Premier whether or not India is acknowledged to be among the "nations" of which the British Empire is composed; whether or not she is to be awarded "the position of influence and authority in the conduct of the world's affairs"; whether or not they are to have any effective voice in the administration of their own land; and whether or not they are to be masters in their own land. And the reply to this will be satisfactory or otherwise, according as the demands of the Congress are accepted or rejected by the Premier and his new Coalition Cabinet.

Notes of the Day.

Mutual Concessions.

In his retrospective speculation, M. Clemenceau recently observed that if there had been a pre-war alliance of Great Britain, America, France and Italy, no aggressive Power would have dared to declare war against any of them. The first stage in the Inter-Allied Conference is now announced as a discussion between Great Britain, America, France and Italy, to begin on the 13th. After it, there will be a second Conference, at which all the delegates of the Great Alliance will be present for preparing the final terms of peace for the Versailles Conference. The work of the Conference of the principal Allies has been, it is said, greatly simplified by President Wilson's concessions to France and Great Britain on the subject of the freedom of the seas and the retention of German Colonies, and, on the other hand, by the Allies' concessions to President Wilson on the subject of the League of Nations. It is curious that agreement about the League of Nations should be characterised as a concession to President Wilson, seeing that the project is no fad of his, but an institution to benefit all nations. As regards President Wilson's concession about the freedom of the seas, it is well if it means the settlement of the thorny question about the exercise of sea-power. The "retention" of German colonies conveys no meaning till it is known as to who it is that is to "retain" them. If President Wilson has agreed to leave the question alone, it settles a contentious point without formal reference to the populations of the colonies themselves.

Nine Points in the Law.

Since the "retention" of the colonies is allowed as a concession in which Britain and France are specifically mentioned as the benefiting parties, it is rather difficult to understand the exact interest of France in the bargain. Conjectures are possible about France, but the objects of Britain regarding the conquered colonies are fairly clear. The statesmen of S. Africa and Australia have spoken about their ambitions. The future of German colonies was regarded as a delicate question involving the ascertained wishes of their inhabitants, but President Wilson's "concessions" seem to have simplified the problem altogether, their assignment having been agreed to proceed on the old principle that possession is nine points in the law. Any rule is better than German rule, but of the ousting of German domination in Africa and the Pacific there was no doubt at any time.

Lesson of Mandvi Fire.

The Mandvi Fire is a ghastly revelation of the impotence of the Municipality to safeguard the life and limb of the citizens under circumstances which they are expected both to prevent and control. Had due care been exercised with regard to the storing of inflammable material in or near dwelling houses, the chances of a fire breaking out would have been minimised. How it came about that a building was permitted to exist with only one staircase for nearly four hundred souls to go up and down is another municipal mystery. Thirdly, what was the matter with the Fire Brigade? Are they still so inadequately equipped that they were unable to force in the iron bars which prevented the unhappy victims from escaping through the windows? In many parts of the town, owing to frequent thefts, the iron or wooden bars are a necessity, especially in the hot weather when no windows can be kept closed. But some explanation is necessary from the Fire Brigade Department how it is that the cost incurred to maintain the department has not been able to save the lives of quite a number of people. We fear many more than four women have perished under most painful conditions.

Prof. Ramsay Muir's Resignation.

The Delhi communiqué regarding Professor Ramsay Muir betrays an uneasy conscience. It attempts to contradict a truth. It would not have it that the Professor has been called upon to resign his position on the Bengal Publicity Board. Mr. Ramsay Muir no doubt undertook to organise a series of lectures, not on the war but on the issues of it, at the principal centres in India. It is made out that it was pressure of work which compelled the Professor to tender his resignation. Originally invited to cooperate on the Calcutta University Commission, the Professor's views endeared themselves to certain officials and apparently his desire to add to his income made it easy for him to fall in with the suggestion for a peripatetic tour at the country's expense. The ways of the Publicity Board are mysterious. We understand that a furore was created in the local coterie at certain of our remarks, and last Thursday's issue of the local organ for bolstering doubtful Government measures supplied a whitewash. The fact will take some time to filter through to Bombay that the Professor, like so many Englishmen who come to India with an inadequate appreciation of Indian talents, entered lightheartedly into an intellectual joust on the doctrine of the freedom of the seas with that redoubtable champion of freedom, the "Amrita Bazar Patrika." The paper had no difficulty in pulverising the Professor. The Professor accordingly sought refuge in resignation on the score of excessive work.

The Boards of Concealment.

The public still questions the *raison d'etre* of the Publicity Boards. If eminent students of internationalism like Professor Ramsay Muir are going to enlighten the darkness of India by gratis addresses, there may not be much objection even to listening to some mediaeval pronouncements. But the matter assumes a different aspect when it is a question of payment. The war may be over, but few of its horrors save actual carnage have ceased. The famine is there and prices of necessaries show no decided downward tendency. Whatever now is the function of those Publicity Boards, its publications and itinerant lecturers? Even if the editors of war journals performs their duties gratis, which they do not, the cost of the establishment is a superfluous luxury which does no Indian any good, always excepting salaried parasites.

Halting Apologia.

It is remembered with bitterness that the public have no means of knowing the expenditure incurred on the establishment of doubtful utility and there is no chance of their ever ascertaining it. The actual signing of the Peace will not happen until May, possibly, much later. Is India going to be mulcted in another lakh or two because certain gentlemen find it useful and very profitable to attend certain meetings for which they are paid where they concert measures for the stifling of honest criticism and, failing this, of "ignoring" them? The Delhi communiqué is on the face of it a halting apologia which lets out more light than it intended. What is required is an unvarnished story of the history of this Board of Concealment and a statement of the reasons, if any exist, of its costly survival.

Release of Mr. Hasrat Mohani.

A correspondent writes to "New India":—

> "The *Vakil*, an Urdu bi-weekly of Amritsar, of the 21st December 1918, announces the release of Mr. Hasrat Mohani from internment. It is a wonder why the Associated Press is silent still. You will remember that it was for his release that Mrs. Hasrat Mohani so boldly asked Mr. Montagu last year, when he received the Indian Ladies' Deputation in Madras."

It is needless to recall that Mr. Hasrat Mohani was sent to jail because he refused to obey the orders of internment passed against him. He felt that the Act, under which restrictions were sought to be placed on his movements, was unjust and improper and, therefore, in the spirit of a true *Satyagrahi*, he preferred going to jail to obeying the internment orders. In jail his health broke down and his wife asked the Government to transfer him from the Faizabad jail to the Aligarh jail. Her piteous appeals were not heeded and he had to remain in the Faizabad jail, although the climate of the place did not suit him. Now we have no doubt the whole country will rejoice at the release of one who suffered so long with great determination and courage the hardships and trials of jail—for no other crime but that of obeying the dictates of his conscience.

PRELIMINARY PEACE DISCUSSIONS.

TO COMMENCE ON 13TH JANUARY.

WORK SIMPLIFIED BY WILSON'S CONCESSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 4.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 6.

The Havas Agency states:—January 13th is generally accepted in Paris as the date of the commencement of the French Foreign Office preliminary peace discussions between Great Britain, France, America and Italy, which will decide the general lines of the terms imposed on the enemy.

Delegates of other allied states will be consulted at a second conference in Paris when the Allies' conditions will be settled finally and submitted to the enemy powers at the Versailles Peace Conference.

The work of the conference has been greatly simplified by President Wilson's concessions' to France and Great Britain on the subject of freedom of seas and retention of German colonies and on the other hand by the Allies' concessions to President Wilson on the subject of the League of Nations

REPATRIATION OF FRENCH PRISONERS OF WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 4.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 6.

The Havas Agency states:—Rapid progress is being made with the repatriation of French prisoners of war. It is officially stated that only 150,000 now remain in Germany and these will be brought home at an early date.

EMPLOYMENT FOR DISABLED OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 11-15 a.m., Jan. 6.

Mr. Montagu announces that the India Office Committee to assist disabled and invalided officers to obtain employment in India, eastern colonies and the Malay States has ceased to operate. The Labour Ministry is now dealing with the matter

UNITED STATES NAVY.

ALL CAPITAL SHIPS TO BE ELECTRICALLY DRIVEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 1.15 a.m., Jan. 6.

WASHINGTON.—Mr. Daniels informed the Naval Committee that all capital ships in the Navy would in future be electrically driven. He declared that the 'New Mexico, which was the first electrically driven dreadnought, was the most powerful warship afloat. She had developed 31,000 horsepower and a torpedo would have to destroy all the four propellor shafts to cripple her.

DEATH OF REV. W. E. E. SCOTT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 11-15 a.m., Jan. 6

The death is announced of the Rev. W. E. E. Scott, formerly Archdeacon of Bombay.

The late Ven. William Edward Scott came to India in 1885 as a chaplain and was stationed successively at Nasirabad (1885-87) Deolali (1888) and Bombay (Christ Church, Byculla, 1888-91). He was chaplain to the Bishop of Bombay in 1894-95, was chaplain at Colaba from 1895 to 1897. He was appointed Archdeacon of Bombay in 1897 and remained in that post till 1907 and on his retirement from India he occupied the post of Rector of Tolleshunt Knight, Essex, and later of Rector of Bradwill-by-Braintree. Since 1915 he had been chaplain of Holy Trinity, Geneva.

DEATH OF A CELEBRATED COMEDIAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 11-15 a.m., Jan. 6.

The death is announced of R. G. Knowles the celebrated comedian.

UNION OF GERMAN AUSTRIA WITH GERMANY.

MOVEMENT WEAKENING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 6.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

London, Jan. 3.—The Vienna correspondent of the "Volkszeitung" says that the movement in German Austria towards union with Germany is weakening owing to fears of the Bolshevists. The idea of a loose union of States, formerly constituting Austria, in which the Slavs would lead, is gaining ground.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR C. MELLISS V.C.

"KUT" HERO RETURNS TO LONDON.

COMMISSIONS OF ENQUIRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 11-15 a.m., Jan. 6.

The "Daily Mail" announces that Major-Gen. Sir Charles Melliss, V.C., who commanded a brigade of the garrison of Kut, has arrived in London from imprisonment in Turkey. His fellow-prisoners pay a tribute to his efforts throughout to alleviate their sufferings. A British officer who was on march to Bagdad states that Sir Charles Melliss saved the lives of some men who were unable to walk, by inducing the Turks to supply transport.

A commission at Cairo is taking evidence of prisoners repatriated from Turkey regarding their treatment and the Attorney-General is holding an enquiry in London to gather evidence which will lead to the punishment of the Turks responsible for unmentionable crimes and the murder of British war prisoners.

FRENCH CITIZEN'S DEATH IN MOSCOW PRISON.

AROUSES GREATEST INDIGNATION IN FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 4.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 6.

The Havas Agency states:—The death in prison at Moscow of M. Pierhe D'Arcy, President of the French Chamber of Commerce in Petrograd, has aroused the greatest indignation in France.

AWARDS TO INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

FOR SERVICES IN EGYPT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 11-15 a.m., Jan. 6.

The "Gazette" contains the following awards to officers of the Indian army:—

For valuable services in connection with military operations in Egypt:—

O. B. E.—(Commander), Lieut.-Col. A. K. Rawlins; (Officers)—Lieut.-Cols. P. H. Cunningham, H. F. Pearson, Henry Templer, Captains R. N. Campbell, M. R. Duberly, D. L. Graham and Lieut. K. R. Madan.

D. S. O.—Lieut.-Cols. G. R. Cassels, C. S. Eastmead, Majors W. L. Dundas, Richard Gardiner, G. M. Glynton, H. N. Holden, B. G. Kidd, H. M. Shaw and Captain H. G. Laird.

M. C.—Captains W. F. Blacker, L. E. Dennys, W. G. Elphinston, A. M. Kennedy, T. S. Paterson, Alan Saunders, A. H. Williams, Lieuts. G. H. Allanson, E. B. Belcher, G. D. Clarke, K. M. Fraser, T. E. Furze, N. H. Homer, R. T. Jones, B. H. Kamakaka, D. M. Newitt, R. P. Ranking and A. G. Scotland.

AWARD OF MILITARY CROSS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 11-15 a.m., Jan. 6.

In recognition of his services in Egypt the Military Cross has been awarded to Lieut. F. L. Skilton of Hongkong and Singapore Garrison Artillery.

WEEKLY MAIL TO INDIA.

TO BE RESUMED FROM 9TH INST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 6.

The Post-Master General announces that the Indian mail will again be sent overland beginning January 9th. The mail will leave London each Thursday and will be due in Bombay in twenty-one days. The regular weekly arrival of the homeward mail will commence about January 24th.

NEW JUDGE OF PATNA HIGH COURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 11-15 a.m., Jan. 6.

The Indian civilian Mr. W. S. Coutts has been appointed Puisne Judge in the High Court of Patna in succession to Justice Chapman.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

CAPITAL TO BE RAISED TO 4 MILLIONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 11-15 a.m., Jan. 6.

The National Bank of India has decided to increase its capital to four millions sterling.

SILVER MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 6.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says:—The market is quiet and featureless. Shanghai exchange is still 5/2 a tael.

INDIA & THE ELECTION.

THE SITUATION.

PROPAGANDISM IN BRITAIN.

The following special cable to the "Hindu" appears in its issue of the 3rd instant:—

London, December 31.—The General Election revolutionizes the Indian situation in Parliament. Pro-Indian members have practically disappeared. Sympathetic candidates, including Messrs. Lansbury and Scurr of the Home Rule League. Dr. Clark and Mr. Rutherford, Congress Committee, Messrs. Pole and Ransom, are defeated. Sir Herbert Roberts withdrew. Dr. Tarachand was heavily defeated. The virtual doubling of Labour's strength is neutralised by the smashing of Asquithian Liberals and the Irish Nationalists' defeat. Messrs. Montagu, Wedgwood and Macullum Scott were returned as Coalition Liberals. Sir J. D. Rees, Coalition Unionist, is carrying on a press campaign for the Montagu Scheme. Mr. Charles Roberts and Mr. Cotton have been defeated.

The situation is hopeless unless Indians revise their policy relying entirely upon this or that party and conduct active propaganda in Britain among all parties to cultivate friends. In Sunday's "Observer", Mr. St. Nihal Singh reminds the British that though prejudiced persons sought to keep Indians out of the war, though educated Indians lacked freedom to manage the pettiest local affairs, yet the Indians poured out blood and treasure in defence of freedom without stipulating price. The Indian Military aid exceeded the combined Dominion efforts. Besides loans and gifts, India sacrificed hundred million sterling in selling materials far below the world prices. Indian Muslims, despite religious and racial affinities, stand staunch.

The British should recognize Indians' love of freedom and complete identification in spirit with that Empire.

BRITISH CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S LETTER TO CANDIDATES

"GREATEST POSSIBLE DEGREE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT".

The following letter was addressed by the British Committee of the Indian National Congress to candidates at the recent General Election:—

14, Henrietta Street,
Covent Garden, London, W.C.2.
December 1, 1918.

Sir,—One of the most important subjects that will come up for consideration by the new Parliament in the near future is the question of Imperial reconstruction.

Having regard to the contribution in men, money, and materials, willingly and loyally given by India during the War, the rapid political developments that have occurred there, largely stimulated, as they have been, by the new spirit of the times, and the principles of liberty and political self-expression for which, together with other parts of the Empire and our Allies, we and the people of India have fought side by side during the great struggle that has just been brought to a victorious conclusion, my Committee feels that, in order that India may achieve, at as early a date as possible, the status to which she aspires and is entitled in the councils of the Empire, and thus give added strength and stability to them, the greatest possible degree of self-government within the Empire should be conferred upon her at an early date.

My Committee accordingly desires me to draw your earnest attention to the forthcoming legislation to deal with Constitutional reforms in India. It will be within your knowledge that, following upon the declaration of British policy in India, in the direction of complete responsible government, by successive stages, until full Dominion status shall have been attained, the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India have submitted a Report containing proposals to that end, to be amplified by the reports of certain Committees that are now sitting in this country and in India. It is anticipated that, in the course of the next few months, a Bill will be presented to Parliament on the basis of these reports, and my Committee ventures to hope that, with such amendments as may be necessary in the light of representative Indian opinion, the Bill will receive your strong support.

I am, therefore, desired to request you to be good enough to inform my Committee whether legislation in the above sense will be supported by you in the event of your being returned to Parliament.

Thanking you in anticipation of an early reply, yours faithfully,

W. DOUGLAS HALL, Secretary.

SOME SUGGESTED QUESTIONS.

The following were some suggested questions to Parliamentary candidates:—

(1) Are you in favour of the same freedom in India of the person, of speech, of public meeting, and of the Press as is enjoyed in this country in normal times?

(2) Are you in favour of the release or trial before the ordinary tribunals in India of all British subjects now imprisoned or interned there without charge or trial?

(3) Will you support the Indian Constitutional Reforms recommended by the Secretary of State and the Viceroy, subject to such amendments as may be found necessary in the light of representative Indian opinion, with the object of establishing full responsible self-government in India within a reasonable period of time?

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY.

64 DEATHS ON SUNDAY.

TOTAL MORTALITY 242.

The total mortality on Monday stood at 242 as compared with 130 on the corresponding day of the last year. Cholera was responsible for 64 deaths. There were 83 fresh attacks from Cholera.

CORPORATION MEETING.

WATER SUPPLY AND CHOLERA.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy presiding.

At the outset the President referred to the honours some members of the Corporation had received on the New Year's day. It is very gratifying, he said, to note that the long services of Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad in the cause of education had been appreciated. He was also sure they would agree that the honours received by Mr. Orr, Mr. Rajarara Tookaram and Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, for their works in different spheres were well merited.

LATE DR. COLLIE.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji then moved:—

"That the Corporation have learnt with regret of the death in England, on the 3rd December, 1918, of Lieut.-Colonel M. A. T. Collie, I.M.S., who, as a member of the Corporation for 10 years and as a member of the Standing Committee for 5 years, rendered valuable services to the City.

"2. That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement."

Dr. Dadachanji in moving the proposition, referred to the striking characteristics of Dr. Collie, chief of which were his straightforwardness and outspokenness. He always did what he thought to be the best in the city's interests. Although he was returned to the Corporation by the Justices of the Peace, he did not care for this coterie or that, but always acted according to the dictates of his conscience.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala in seconding the proposition, said he knew Dr. Collie ever since the speaker was a student in the college under him. His distinguishing characteristics were kindliness of heart and outspokenness.

The proposition was carried.

LATE MR. ABDUL HUSEIN PEERBHOY'S SERVICES.

Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia then moved:—

"That the Corporation have learnt with regret of the death, on the 18th December, 1918, of Mr. Abdul Husein Adamji Peerbhoy who, as a member of the Corporation for 18 years, rendered useful services to the city.

"That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their sad bereavement."

Dr. Sukhia said that the late Mr. Abdul Husein, who was a member of the Corporation for eighteen years, did yeoman service for the cause of the public at large. He was an unassuming man. The speaker then referred to Mr. Abdul Husein's unique services rendered to Matheran.

Mr. R. B. Mantri seconded, and Mr. H. D. Nanavati supported the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST REPORT.

Consideration was then given to the Administration Report of the Bombay Improvement Trust for the year 1917-18. The proposition for recording the report was moved, after which Dr. K. E. Dadachanji remarked that the works of the Bombay Improvement Trust had not succeeded in reducing mortality in the city. He, however, considered the report, on the whole, was satisfactory.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said that in the beginning he had found fault with the Trust, but, now he was an admirer of the body, which in former years got properties and destroyed them wholesale without making provision for displaced tenants. To this charge it had pleaded guilty But in other respects they had nothing to make complaints against it, for he did not think that the representatives of the Corporation on the Board had any difference with it. Mr. Wadia reminded the house that the Trust had succeeded in raising the municipal revenue from property-tax to Rs. 65 lakhs from Rs. 28 lakhs every year.

Mr. S. D. Navalker said many members, having received the report only that morning, had had no time to study it. He, therefore, moved the adjournment of the consideration of the report.

The amendment being seconded was carried.

PRESENT CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji then moved:—

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report at an early date the cause or causes of the present serious epidemic of Cholera in the City, the localities most affected by it, the measures already taken to combat it, and any fresh measures proposed to be taken by the Health Department to prevent its further spread. Whether there are any grounds for the belief which prevails amongst the general public that our unfiltered and partially filtered water supply from the Tansa, Vehar, and Tulsi lakes has been infected in some way and that it is in some measure responsible for it. That he be requested to submit in future a weekly report of the analysis of water from the three lakes, made from day to day, to the Standing Committee at their weekly meetings and to publish them in the daily papers, also."

Dr. Jehangir said that the cholera which was raging in the city for about one month was increasing, and was causing great anxiety. He did not believe the prevalent

(Continued on Page 8.)

THE BATTLE OF CARTERLOO.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL MANAGER'S SURRENDER.

ORGANISED LABOUR'S ACHIEVEMENT.

The "Herald" to hand by the English Mail gives the following episode in connection with a Labour meeting that was held at Royal Albert Hall:—

"As for us it's just another knot in our handkerchief. We're not lying down, remember! Nor is organised Labour in London."

These were the final words of our statement last week on the Albert Hall crisis. How much they meant, our readers now know! The Albert Hall authorities have been compelled to cancel their prohibition; and in the result we have taken the Albert Hall for not one meeting, but two. On Saturday and Sunday the red flag will fly in the Royal Albert Hall. But it's no use applying for tickets now: they are all gone long ago. "We have had no less than thirty thousand applications"; and to the ten thousand who are left outside we offer our sincere apologies.

This is the story of the Victory continued from our last.

You will remember that Mr. Hilton Carter, the manager of the Hall, had entered into a contract with the Herald; that at four days' notice he cancelled it; and that he refused to meet George Lansbury to discuss the matter. After this refusal, Lansbury wrote an urgent letter to Mr. William Brace, acting Home Secretary, and sent a copy of it to Mr. Lloyd George. He pointed out that there would probably be serious trouble (for, in fact, many people wanted to occupy the Hall, let or no let); and he suggested that the authorities should intervene for the sake of peace.

"GOVERNMENT CAN'T INTERFERE."

This was Mr. William Brace's reply:—

"With reference to your letter of yesterday on the subject of the proposed meeting in the Albert Hall, the Secretary of State has no power to intervene in this matter."

This was Mr. Lloyd George's reply, in strangely similar terms:—

"I am desired by the Prime Minister to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant. Mr. Lloyd George asks me to say that as the Albert Hall authorities are entirely free to make their own engagement he feels that he cannot see his way to interfere in their decision."

So there we were!

But no; we weren't. For even as these replies were fluttering into the wastepaper basket, the umpteenth demand of that morning for tickets came through.

"Muir, Electrical Trades Union, speaking We want fifty tickets for Saturday's meeting."

"Sorry, can't have 'em. Meeting off. Hall cancelled."

"!—* ! !—( )* ! ! ?"

"Exactly what we think. . . . . But the Editor won't let us say . . . . . !"

"Well, we'll stop that little game! Leave it to us."

Followed, some hours later, a telephone conversation between Mr. Webb, Secretary of the E. T. U., and Mr. Hilton Carter. "If, you don't allow the "Herald" to hold their meeting, we'll cut off your light, Mr. Carter."

"Is that a threat?" "No. It's a fact."

On Saturday morning, then, Mr. Carter being still unrepentant, the electricians took action. The Albert Hall fuses were removed. The situation was explained to the Manager of the Power-station. "We don't want to put pickets on this place." said Mr. Webb, "and if you'll give us your word not to reconnect, we won't trouble you with them." So it was arranged. Any trouble would have meant the withdrawal of electric light from all Kensington.

GOVERNMENT'S CLIMB DOWN.

At this stage the Royal Albert Hall appealed to the Government; and the Government (which had no power to intervene, remember; Oh no, none!) appealed to George Lansbury. The Right Hon. George Roberts asked what was to be done.

"If we can have the Hall, and not otherwise, the E. T. U. will, I am sure, restore the light."

The Government thereupon asked the Hall authorities to think again, and a talk on the telephone to Mr. Carter, and the matter was arranged.

Meantime, the concert of the Royal Choral Society was taking place in virtual darkness. (It was unfortunate, by the way, that the concert of the day happened to be a good one. Had it been a ballad concert, for instance, the E. T. U. would have done the public a double service.) But it wasn't only a question of light. There was more in pickle for the Tie-tongue Tyrants. If they had not come to their senses:—

No train would have stopped at South Kensington or High Street—the two stations serving the Hall. No bus would have carried passengers to the Hall. No taxi would have put down or taken up fares at the Hall, until the freedom of meeting had been established. And the Victory Ball was due on November 27t

Such was the joint programme of Mr. Webb of the E. T. U. and Mr. Ben Smith, of the London and Provincial Union of Lincensed Vehicle workers, and their members were keen to carry it through.

Too keen! For they forestalled the plan to delay any move until the night of the Victory Ball, and took immediate action. The indignation at this bare-faced attempt to muzzle the "Herald" was a thing unanimous and spontaneous in the ranks of London workers. We are naturally proud in the knowledge that our Trade Union friends set such store by this paper; but we are far prouder still of their resolute and clear-sighted determination to use their power for as practical a principle as the right of Labour in general to speak its views.

THE LESSON.

We have written lightly of the whole episode; but there are grave and splendid issues involved. It is a sign of Labour's resource and of its efficiency. It is a proof that science is on the side of the workers. It is a token of the kind of selfless thing for which Labour is ready to act with all its resources. It is a lesson to the Life and Liberty and Truth Controllers. It is an education to the organised workers themselves. And it is a symbol of the coming bloodless revolution—born out of action swift, concentrated, united, and—a thing we love—'tidy.' It is the beginning of the end. Great meeting places, freely available to all sections of opinion, are essential to democracy. If our masters are afraid of the irresponsible use of Labour's weapon, let them surrender their opportunity to offer such gross and wanton provocation, and let them see to it that halls and all other public services are put within the control, and at the impartial disposal, of the public. It is time that they understood that only on these terms will Labour keep the home lights burning.

JINNAH PEOPLE'S MEMORIAL HALL.

PEOPLE'S ONE RUPEE FUND.

Mr. S. Atmaram	5
Mr. P. A. Mantri	5
Mr. B. M. Dalvie	2
Through Mr. Purushand Sunderjee	6
Through Mr. Nathubhai Narsey from Mr. Tulsidas Kuverjee	25
Through Home Rule League frim Mr. Banwari Lall Dayram Varma	30
C. N. R.	1
V. T. M.	1
P. R. S.	1
K. V. K.	1
"G"	1
A sympathiser through Mr. K. Bhujaga Rao	30
Mrs. Avantika Gokhalay	20
Mr. D. H. Bhagwat	1
Mr. Balubhai Maganlal Maneklal Zaveri	26

CORRECTION.

In a former issue Rs. 11 are announced as collected through Miss Desai from Mr. J. D. Kulkarni it ought to be Dr. J. D. Kulkarni.

LATEST CABLES.

RETURN TO PRE-WAR DAYS,

CANCELLATION OF FOOD RESTRICTIONS IN FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.
Recd. 1 a.m., Jan. 7.

The Havas Agency states:—The French Minister of Food Supplies has signed a decree cancelling many food restrictions imposed during the war. The decree orders fixing of maximum prices for condensed milk, eggs, tapioca, rice, dried peas and beans. It also alleviates the rules concerning the hours at which meals can be obtained at hotels and restaurants. These measures are the first step to return to pre-war regime.

The growing shortage of meat in France will be greatly felt during the coming Spring. Meatless days last year were very successful but supply of frozen meat is required.

"LE MESSIN" RESUNETTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.
Recd. 1 a.m., Jan. 7.

Suppressed by Germany at the outbreak of the war, "Le Messin" starts publication at Metz as a daily organ of French propaganda in Lorraine.

POTASH DEPOSITS IN ALSACE.

A TREASURE TO FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.
Recd. 1 a.m., Jan. 7.

The Havas Agency states:—Potash deposits in Alsace will prove a treasure to France greatly enhancing the fertility of the soil. The Minister of Agriculture states that supplies of potash are unlimited and quantities are available for farmers at once at prices lower than those ruling before the war.

The Exchange on Paris yesterday was 25,95 to 26,00.

SEINE FLOOD BECOMING MORE SERIOUS.

NAVIGATION ALMOST SUSPENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.
Recd. 1 a.m., Jan. 7.

The Havas Agency states:—The Seine flood is becoming more menacing and navigation is almost suspended.

GERMAN WAR DOCUMENTS DISCOVERED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 6.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

London, Jan. 3.—The "Petit Parisien" says:—That the documents bearing on war which were removed from Berlin Foreign Offices, have been discovered at Charlottenburg. Some are in the Kaiser's handwriting.

Herr Noske, interviewed, said that the army of new Germany will consist of the volunteers, who have served at the front. They will choose their own leaders.

It is reported from Brussels that several coupled locomotives driven by the Germans towards the place of surrender collided with a British troop train between Namur and Charleroi. Thirty soldiers were injured. Three of the German drivers were arrested.

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 7.)

idea that the city's water supply was at the bottom of the epidemic. Perhaps, the speaker said, it might be one of the causes. He reminded them that the analysis of water made by the Health Department showed no existence of cholera baccili in the water. After referring to Col. Clemesha's report about the alleged fouling of water of the lakes owing to several causes, among which was the excreta of birds, Dr. Jehangir thought it desirable, at the present juncture, to get the Municipal analysis of water verified by outside bacteriologists.

Dr. D. B. P. Master seconded the proposition.

DR. SUKHIA'S AMENDMENT.

Dr. Sukhia said what they had to consider was whether or not the city's water supply was responsible for the present outbreak of cholera. The best sanitary engineers had opined that the water in Vehar and Tulsi lakes was dangerous for drinking purposes when it went below a certain level in those lakes. He wanted to know what explanation Dr. Turner, the Health Officer, had to offer in regard to that. He then read out his proportion which was as follows:—

"That the Commissioner be requested (1) to report whether it is a fact that the Municipal Analyst does not carry out the work of the analyses of the City's water supply personally but leaves the work to be done entirely by his subordinates;

(2) to ask the Executive Health Officer to make personally once a month only bacteriological analyses of the different waters supplied to the City and place the results before the Corporation;

(3) to obtain, during the period of the prevalence of the present Cholera epidemic, fortnightly analyses of the City's water supply, both chemical and bacteriological, from the Chemical Analyser to Government or from a non-official competent Analyst independent of the Municipal Analyst and the Health Department;

(4) to obtain, if possible, and place before the Corporation the results of the analyses of the Bombay Water Supply made by the representatives of the Jewell, Paterson and Mather and Platt filters, referred to in the Hydraulic Engineer's Note accompanying the Commissioner's letter No. E. W. A. 58, dated the 10th August, 1918;

(5) to report whether in view of the fact that a large quantity of water, viz., over 2½ million (2,300,000) gallons per day is lost by leakage along the aqueduct between Tansa and Ghatkoper as stated in the Hydraulic Engineer's Annual Report for 1917-18 and in view of the many chances of pollution of water in the aqueduct as pointed out by Col. Clemesha, late Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of India, in his report, dated the 13th April 1917, it is desirable and feasible to replace the aqueduct by a line of cast iron or steel pipes, and, if so, to place before the Corporation an estimate of the cost of carrying out the work; and

(6) to report whether it is a fact that even now, after taking certain steps, thousands of bats exist in the Tansa, aqueduct, nearly 27 miles in length, seriously polluting the Tansa water, and what further steps he thinks it desirable to take to do away with them or absolutely prevent them from polluting the water."

Dr. Sukhia said that the present outbreak of cholera was not Asiatic cholera. He believed it to be a third recrudescence of stomachic and intestinal form of—the so-called 'influenza'. He would call it a septic fever. The chief duty of the Health Officer, continued Dr. Sukhia, was to prevent the spread of cholera. His blood boiled when he saw people dying like flies. It was urged that a number of deaths were taking place among a large number of immigrants from famine-stricken districts. If that was the fact, he wanted to know whether the Health Department took any steps to move the Commissioner of Police in the matter to prevent the immigration.

A REAL VOTE OF CENSURE WANTED.

Proceeding Dr. Sukhia said that if the House was satisfied that the present outbreak was the result of the negligence of the Health Department, they should pass a real vote of censure against it—not the half-hearted censure which Mr. R. S. Navalkar was going to ask them to pass!

Dr. Jehangir accepted Dr. Sukhia's proposition, with the exception of item No. 2.

Dr. Jehangir's proposition as modified by Dr. Sukhia's proposition was then carried.

INTER-CASTE MARRIAGE.

The Aryan Brotherhood Conference (U. P. Branch) Meerut, at its recent meeting, adopted the following resolution:—That, in view of the fact that the Hon'ble Mr. Patel's Hindu Inter-Caste Marriage Bill is before the Government of India, this Conference is very strongly of opinion that such marriages between Hindus of different castes as are sought to be legalised by the aforesaid Bill are in perfect conformity with ancient Hindu usage, Shatras and religious authorities, and that all legal and other artificial obstacles that lie in their way are very detrimental to the natural and healthy development of the Hindu community.

DEPRESSED CLASSES MISSION,

A Mangalore correspondent writes:—

A school for Panchama children was opened in the last week of December in the Derebail colony of the Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore. The opening was done by Mr. K. Sankara Menon, Assistant Inspector of Schools. 33 pupils enrolled themselves on the spot. This is the 19th school started by the mission in the South Kanara District.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd received a visit from H. H. the Nawab of Janjira on Monday morning. There was a Dinner Party at Government House in the evening.

Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Anderson accompanied by Captain N. M. Andedson, A.D.C., has arrived at Government House.

WANTED REORGANISATION OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—General von Hindenburg has issued a proclamation to the German troops appealing for patience a little longer. He announces that the preliminaries for a big scale land settlement have begun and will be expedited. It provides for the building of a hundred thousand houses upon cheaply acquired land with public funds lent at low rates for farmers and gardeners, also the building of houses in garden suburbs for town workers, including those in sedentary employment.

Von Hindenburg having led his country to destruction *at least* in his tribulation is not *in the clouds* as to what now is necessary to cleave his people together and provide for their happiness. "A hundred thousand houses on land acquired with public funds, building of houses in garden suburbs" is von Hindenburg's programme for the people. Would that our Commissioner and Health Officer launch some such bold measures to improve and ameliorate the lot of the citizens instead if resting self content in silly adulation of each other (*Vide* Dr. Turner's report and Commissioner's remarks).

The city is in the throes of Cholera and all sorts of epidemics and if filth and squalor are the causes—at least the main cause in all these visitations—is it not time to move about and effectively cope with the causes? During the last twelve months epidemics after epidemics have been devastating the city, yet the Executive and the Corporators do not appear to shake off their lethargy and indolence.

"The filthy state of the homes of the poor, the surcharged sewers and drains, insufficient water supply, unwholesome and adulterated foodstuffs, the excrement sodden sites at the Tardeo Flats, sunless lanes are sufficient indications of the sloppy and unpardonable mal-administration of the Municipal Machinery." Writes to me a poor Health Inspector of the—mind you—Bombay Municipality—"What can I do, cannot get through a fraction of my work" he adds. The above more or less illustrates the trend of things in the Health Department of which Dr. Turner is the head. "The Health Department if it is to render efficient service requires overhauling in its entirety, worked on sounder principles and manned by capable medical officers of health and sanitary inspectors. So that each ward acting independently would have the incentive to compete with the other for first place in health matters, thereby securing efficiency which is at present greatly lacking" continues my friend. My brother citizens, corporators and the executive will from this see that amongst the very staff of the present Health Department there are men ready to work and full of ardour and abilities which they are anxious to bring into use for the welfare of their fellow men. What is needed is a bold organizer—a von Hindenburg in his thoughts—and that the City Fathers have plenty of material amongst the very staff at present in the Health Department to help in the work. I could do no better to illustrate than quote my friend again. "It is apparent that our Executive and Corporators are out of touch (concerned in, drawing quietly their salaries only I would add), with what at present is being done in London or Glasgow or in the Municipalities in the United Kingdom. It behoves the City Fathers to call for experts who will introduce the most modern methods to cleanse the city, help to clean keep our homes, help to improve our food supply, and by removing all filth and squalor instil purer air, whereby the foul Cholera and Influenza epidemics would disappear." I commend these lines to our Commissioner. May I not ask him to for time being stop writing useless reports, stop further tree cutting or road making, until all the filth and squalor, all the dirt and refuse, the cattle stables and its filth is first removed away from the city and a systematic cleansing department is put in working order.

The Halalcore Branch costs us	Rs. 4 lakhs.
The Cesspool Establishment	Rs. 1½ lakhs.
The Road Cleansing	Rs. 4½ lakhs.
The Refuse Carting	Rs. 4½ lakhs.
Total	Rs. 14½ lakhs

This means the city pays 15 lakhs to collect and remove refuse to depots within the city and I suppose another 5 lakhs for removal to Deonar. Perhaps it would be worth while of the Corporators and the Commissioner to think and digest what Mr. Priestly, cleansing Superintendent of Sheffield has to say: "Electric vehicles used in collection and removal of refuse have fully justified their purchase. Electric vehicles maintain a broad margin of saving in their favour." Also perhaps let us hope our Commissioner will consult Mr. Priestly of Sheffield and to his astonishment ascertain that we should have properly only paid half of 20 lakhs all this while to cleanse the city with an advantage of having averted foul epidemics.—Yours, etc.,

S. L. LOPEZ.

Mahim, Jan. 1st, 1919.

SANITATION IN POONA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you please publish the following in your paper, so that it might be useful in mending the present state of things, which believe, are left to themselves quite uncared for?

I have been here in Poona for the last one month and am quite astounded to see the public latrines here. They are, in the first place, very badly kept; not much attention is bestowed in looking to their cleanliness. saw to mending the above drawback; Next about the decency, the rooms are without doors. So in view of cleanliness and decency, I wish that the authorities in charge shall see to mending the above drawback; otherwise the present condition is a sure agent of destruction and havoc in times of epidemic. The trustees and guardians of the health of this place will have much to their credit if they could introduce better systems and be always on the outlook to see if they have done their duty.—Yours, etc.,

HEALTH.

Poona, Jan. 3.

WOMEN AS MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We shall feel much obliged if you will kindly publish the following in your esteemed paper.

We have been following with keen interest the debate in the Corporation on the question of women Councillors. We hope to give an analysis of the whole debate after the conclusion. Meanwhile, as some of the Corporators are so strong in their condemnation of women's unfitness, may we ask these worthy gentlemen, through the medium of your paper, some of whom are in our opinion merely ornamental, what their qualifications were when they first joined the Corporation and what are they even now? What period of apprenticeship did they serve and where? Does the Municipal Act empower them to lay down the standard of qualification for women? We hope to be enlightened on these points.—Yours, etc.

TWO WOMEN GRADUATES.

CANDIDATES AND VOTERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you allow me some space to clear the difficulty felt by the correspondent "G" against my appeal to the electors "being too late"?

If according to "G" almost all the votes have been secured by now by means of what he calls "the campaign of buying and bartering", through promises, friendly influence and persuasion none of them are binding according to law.

(1) If a promise has been given "in ignorance of fact" (in this case of the names of rival candidates).

(2) If a promise has been given under "undue influence."

(3) If a promise has been given "without consideration" (in this case of the merits and capacity for public usefulness of the candidate).

We may neglect those who would barter for self-interest or in other words sell their conscience for a trivial gain.

When law holds contracts entered into "in ignorance of fact", under "undue influence" and "without consideration" as voidable why should public decency and morality hold promises under such circumstances as binding?

I quite agree with "G" that the candidates or their agents should not be allowed to accompany electors to the voting table where forms are filled and signed. Thus only can one vote according to his free will. —Yours, etc.

M. A. P.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

MANDVI FIRE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The deplorable fire which took place at Mandvi yesterday, unfortunately with several lives lost, once more testifies that we are very slow to learn a lesson in Bombay. Perhaps many of your readers will recall that about twelve years ago a disastrous fire, also with loss of several lives, took place at Chackla, Mandvi, where a four-storied building caught fire, and as the staircase was rapidly enveloped in flames, the unfortunate tenants of the upper floors found their only means of escape cut off and before help could be rendered they were burnt to death. A terrible outcry was heard over this affair. And, if I remember right, it was afterwards resolved at the Municipal Corporation that all buildings were to be provided with a back staircase in order to avoid such accidents in future. Well, only recently a fire took place, with loss of life at the Prag Mahal, Dhobi Talao, where we were told inflammable materials were stored and the only staircase in the building was rapidly enveloped in flames and prevented the tenants from escaping. Is it possible that there are still big buildings in Bombay, in which hundreds of tenants live, which are still unprovided with a back staircase? To make the matter worse the Municipality allowed oil and copra to be stored on the ground floor! Is it possible that such things are allowed in Bombay? Those who know Bombay well will tell you that this criminal neglect, on the part of the Municipality, is by far too common here. Inflammable materials are stored everywhere, in the midst of the most thickly populated localities and in houses tenanted by hundreds of unfortunates who are obliged to put up with such danger. If you ever care to come to Morland Road, near the Byculla Club, I shall show you a place, tenanted by numerous people, but where every inch of available space has been filled by copra, and large casks of cocoanut oil. The stench is overpowering, and people are exposed to the danger of fire at any time. But you can be sure that the Municipality will not care a fig about it.—Yours, etc.,

RESIDENT.

Bombay, Jan. 3.

SCENES AT THE CURRENCY BANK.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For over a week now the public is put to great inconvenience and annoyance by the inability of the Currency Bank authorities to meet the demand for coin. The police is once again in evidence and the Marwaris and other merchants are handled by them in a very unbecoming way! Why should it be so? Why cannot the adjoining building used for War Loan purposes, be thrown open and arrangements made to hand over cash from the counters there? Is public convenience no concern of the Government, that the present state of affairs should be tolerated as now, with the assistance of the police? At 3-15 p.m. to-day I counted some two dozen police havildars outside the Currency Office.—Yours, etc.,

W.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

HON. MR. PATEL'S BILLS.

(Associated Press.)

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel has given notice of the following Bills, which he intends to move at the coming sessions of the Imperial Legislative Council:—

BILL TO AMEND THE NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT ACT XXVI OF 1881.

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Act 191.

2. In Section 13 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, after the words "to be payable" insert the words "to a specified person or."

3. In the last clause of Section 46 of the said Act after the word "payable" insert the words "to a specified person or."

4. In section 48 of the said Act after the word "payable" insert the words "to a specified person or."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Under Section 8, Sub-Section 4 of the English Bills of Exchange Act, 1882, "a Bill is payable to order which is expressed to be so payable or which is expressed to be payable to a particular person and does not contain words prohibiting transfer or indicating an intention that it should be transferable." If, therefore, a drawer of a cheque in England desires it to be not negotiable the words "not negotiable" should be stamped across the face of the cheque ond if he fails to do so, the cheque would be treated as a negotiable instrument although the word "bearer" printed on the cheque is scored through and the word "order" not substituted therefore. In India, too, the mecantile community as well as the banks deal with cheques payable to a specified person without the addition of the words "or order" or "or bearer" in accordance with the English law, namely as cheques payable to that person or his order. It has, however, been recently ruled by the Bombay High Court in Dosabhai vs. Virchand that "a cheque from which the word "bearer" is struck out and there is no substitution of the word "order" is not negotiable within the meaning of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881; and that the custom of trade which exists in the Bombay market whereby a cheque with the word "bearer" struck out without the word "order" is regarded as an "order" cheque and negotiable can not legally be recognised."

This decision has caused a good deal of confusion in commercial and banking circles.

The proposed Bill is, therefore, intended to bring the provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, into line with the hitherto existing practice in India.

A BILL TO AMEND THE ELECTRICITY ACT IX OF 1910.

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

This Act may be called the Indian Electricity (Amendment) Act, 191 .

2. For the existing sub-clause (b) to sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Indian Electricity Ac, 1910, the following sub-clause shall be substituted, viz:—"(b) Before granting a license under this part, the Local Government shall consult every local authority concerned, and where such local authority advances any objection to the grant of a license, the Local Government shall take such objection into consideration and if in its opinion it is insufficient, shall record in writing and communicate to such authority its reasons for such opinion.

Provided that, if such objection is based on a rival claim for such a license, the Local Government shall give a preference to the application of the local authority unless there exist special circumstances which, in its opinion, render such preference inexpedient".

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Under the old Indian Electricity Act, III of 1903, there was an obligation imposed on the Local Government to consult every local authority as a preliminary measure on the merits of an application from any person for a license. Under the new Act IX of 1910, this provision has been abolished, and a local authority is reduced to the position of a private individual who is at liberty to raise objections against the draft application within the prescribed period. Formerly, a local authority had two opportunities of stating its case to the Local Government: now, there is only one opportunity for it to raise a protest. The provisions of the old Act embodied in Cl. 4 (1) (a) are, therefore, proposed to be enacted.

Secondly, a rider is added that when a local authority puts up a rival claim for a license, it shall receive the first consideration in as much as it is the proper body entrusted with the interests of the residents of the local area. A joint stock company formed on business consideration ought to have a secondary claim for a license. A local authority has a right to purchase the undertaking under section of the Act after a certain prescribed period. It follows, therefore, as a natural corollary that if the said authority is willing and able to finance the scheme from its ordinary revenue or by means of a loan to be raised under the the Local Authorities Loans Act, there is no reason why a company of share-holders or another person should have the business from the beginning.

The All-India Saryuparin Maha Sabha attended by over 2,000 persons including about 400 delegates from all parts of India and more thon 200 hundred females held its sitting at Sihora from 28th to 30th December under the presidentship of Shriyut Pandit Narainpati Tripathi, a well known Rais and Sanskrit scholar of Benares. A committee to arrange for the construction of a Saryupari Brahmin Boarding House attached to the Hindu University at Benares and another to look after and provide comforts and various facilities for the education of boys learning Sanskrit at Benares, were formed.

FODDER FAMINE IN KATHIAWAR.

AN APPEAL FOR HELP.

A correspondent writes:—

There is a great scarcity of fodder this year and hence the condition of cattle is becoming more and more pitiable day by day. It is therefore the chief duty of all men, and especially rich men to do all in their power to preserve these dumb suffering animals from starvation.

With this idea and object in view, a great general meeting of the citizens of Gadhuda, Kathiawar, was held under the presidentship of the Vahivatdar of the place, in which it was resolved at the proposal of Mr. Mohanlal Motichand to appoint a committee which should start and collect funds, buy fodder, and try their best to preserve as many cattle from starvation as possible. The committee has accordingly been appointed in which the Vahivatdar is the President and the Nyayadhish the Vice-President.

The Committee has begun its work of collecting funds on the one hand and feeding cows on the other hand. A sum of Rs. 2,000 has already been subscribed and nearly 300 cows are being fed for the last four or five days at a daily expense of Rs. 40 nearly. The number of cows will be doubled, it is hoped, in a very short time and hence a very large sum is required to maintain them throughout the year. There are a number of sugarcane fields in surrounding villages and hence it is possible to preserve these animals from starvation; but money is badly wanted for that purpose and therefore a request is made, through your paper, to all kind and generous hearted Aryans to extend their helping hands to this Sanstha where at present 300 cows are being fed at a daily expense of Rs. 40 nearly.

FAMINE AND RICE MONOPOLY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent Mr. H. D. Chhatrapati's letter appearing in to-day's issue of your paper headed "Famine and Hay Monopoly" induces me to crave your indulgence for the following lines relating to a cognate subject.

During Christmas tour in some towns of the Thana District I came to be informed that rice cannot be sent out or brought in unless by special permits in view of the present famine conditions. So far it seems all is well, but I cannot understand the information given to me that in Dahanu and Mahim talukas only one merchant each had the monopoly of selling rice brought from outside into those talukas. Such monopoly, Sir, has by the absence of competition its evident vices and does not at all go to alleviate the situation to do which perhaps the monopoly has been resorted to by the Authorities that be. Other merchants have to buy for their trade rice from the monopoly holders, no doubt at a fixed profit, but surely this goes to increase the retail price rather than decrease it. I also hear that similar restrictions prevail in the matter of fuel also and work hardship.

Trusting this will draw attention of the Government in these hard days.—Yours, etc.

H. B. MEHTA.

Picket Road, 3rd Jan.

INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION IN MEN.

OFFICIAL FIGURES.

In his election addresses at Cambridge, Mr. Montagu said that, during the war, "1,161,789 Indians were recruited to the Indian Army, and the grand total of all ranks sent overseas from India was 1,215,338. The casualties sustained by these forces were 101,439." How these figures are arrived at is shown by the following memorandum officially issued by the India Office the mail week:—

At the outbreak of war, the strength of the Army in India was: British, officers and men, 76,953; Indians, 239,561.

Grand totals recruited in India (Indian ranks) during the war, to September 30, 1918: Indians, combatants, 757,747; non-combatants, 404,042; total, 1,161,789.

Number sent on service overseas from India to September 30, 1918:—France: British 18,934, Indian 131,496; East Africa: British 5,433, Indian 46,936; Mesopotamia: British 167,551, Indian 588,717; Egypt: British 19,136, Indian 116,159; Gallipoli: British 60, Indian 4,428; Salonica: British 66, Indian 4,938; Aden: British 7,386, Indian 20,243 and Persian Gulf: British 968, Indian 29,457; total British 219,534, Indian 953,374.

To the above figures must be added 42,430 British ranks sent from India to England, all, or nearly all, of whom doubtless proceeded on active service from the United Kingdom, making a grand total of all ranks, British and Indian, sent overseas from India, of 1,215,338.

The total Indian casualties suffered during the war up to September 30, 1918, are:—

France: Deaths, 6,900; wounded, 16,380; missing, 1,130; prisoners, 538.

East Africa: Deaths, 2,865; wounded, 2,002; missing, 46; prisoners, 21.

Mesopotamia: Deaths, 14,742; wounded, 30,589; missing, 1,505; prisoners, 6,817; presumed prisoners, 1,633.

Dunsterforce: Deaths, 13; wounded, 15.

Persia: Deaths, 459; wounded, 193; missing 3; prisoner, 1.

Egypt: Deaths, 2,203; wounded, 5,321; missing, 410; prisoners, 28.

Gallipoli: Deaths, 1,499; wounded, 3,761; missing, 101; prisoners, 3.

Aden: Deaths, 239; wounded, 505; missing, 24; prisoners, 16.

Muskat: Deaths, 40; wounded, 16; prisoners, 30.

Frontier Operations: Deaths, 802; wounded, 514; missing, 70; prisoners, 5.

Grand totals: Deaths, 29,762; wounded, 59,296; missing, 3,289; prisoners, 7,459; presumed prisoners, 1,633.

Grand total of Indian casualties, 101,439.

DANGER OF "NO OPPOSITION" IN COMMONS.

LABOUR MEMBERS MUST RETURN.

Mr. Sydney Webb writes in the "Daily News and Leader":—

We are in for troublous times—hundreds of thousands of unemployed, reductions of wages and abolition of war bonuses before the cost of living is reduced; possibly angry strikes and widespread Labour unrest. The Labour Party has a carefully thought-out, practical policy for meeting these difficulties (see "Labour and the New Social Order" (2d.) for the general outline); but such a plan would interfere with the gains of the profiteers, and Mr. Lloyd George found himself refused permission by his capitalist supporters to adopt any such program.

The Government chooses rather to "muddle through," without a plan for preventing unemployment, letting hundreds of thousands of men and women be discharged without making any arrangements to set going new employment for them. To this "hell of unemployment" the soldiers will presently be returning. It will mean bitterness and anger in hundreds of thousands of homes.

The "Coalition Plan" is to "have no opposition" in the House of Commons; to exclude all the askers of inconvenient questions; to prevent the return of anyone who will dare to move amendments to the Government Bills; to get rid of all independent Bills which would make the Government measures look small; and especially to keep out of Parliament any but "tame" Labour members, who can be warranted not to be troublesome.

Will this policy allay Labour unrest? Will the stifling of grievances in the House of Commons lessen the bitterness in the homes of the unemployed? On the contrary, this attempt to make Parliament a "tied house," where no dog may bark except with the Government's consent, is the very way to promote the spread of Bolshevism in this country. For the essence of Bolshevism is a contempt for Parliamentary institutions; the loss of faith in Democracy as we understand it; reliance on "direct action" by the wage-earners themselves; the supersession of the House of Commons by "Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils." from which all but the manual workers are excluded; and the "dictatorship of the Proletariat." This is the revolutionary epidemic which is now spreading westward over Europe.

The way to prevent this "moral influenza" from making headway in British is to restore a Free Parliament; to ensure that every popular grievance is heard in the House of Commons; and especially to make it clear to the whole of the wageearners that there is no attempt to vote down those candidates who are voicing the aspirations of Labour.

The best antidote, so the Bolshevists that would ruin us would be the return of a couple of hundred members of the Labour Party under Mr. Henderson and Mr. Thomas, in order to save the Government from having to succumb to the profiteers.

MR. FAZLUL HAQUE'S ADDRESS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Hon. Mr. Fazlul Haque's presidential address, which was published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of yesterday is a masterpiece and an eyeopener for both Hindus and Mahomedans, particularly the latter. The address puts the case of India in a most plain and outspoken way and refutes the misguiding arguments of the Anglo-Indians from all points of view on "The Hindu Mahomedan problem". The address would be very instructive to all Indians, but it being in English it would be lost to those who do not know the language. I am sure the address, if studied by all, will have its own effect and I suggest that The Home Rule Leagues of India and also the Moslem League will do well in getting it translated in all vernaculars and spreading the leaflet free in all the nooks and corners of India. If The Bombay Home Rule League undertakes to get the address printed in Gujarati I would contribute Rs. 25 towards the cost. I wish the Parsis and other small communities may ponder over the address with advantage.—Yours, etc.

G. B. DESAI.

2-6 Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.
Jan. 5.

TELEGRAM SERVICE WITH CEYLON.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 6.

The Government of India have decided with the concurrence of the Government of Ceylon that from the 1st February 1919 there should be an "ordinary" service for private and State telegrams and telegraphic money orders at the existing rates. An "Ordinary" private telegram to Ceylon will, therefore, be charged for at the rate of Re. 1 for twelve words with two annas for each additional word. An "Express" service will also be introduced at the rate of Rs. 2 for twelve words with three annas for each additional word. There is no change in the existing "Press" rates.

SECOND MODERATE CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

It is understood that the Second All-India Conference of the supporters of the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme of reforms will be held at Calcutta during Easter-April 18th to 21st.

By a notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry the prohibition on the export from British India of the following articles has been removed:—Capsicum, Pepper, Corundum of all kinds including rubies and sapphires, carbonado, carborundum, garnets, casings, diamonds, hemp, rubber, raw and manufactured; silk noils and waste; and Rangoon and White Haricot beans.

MAMLATDAR MURDER CASE.

DEFENCE ARGUMENTS

"CHARGES DELIBERATELY VAGUE AND INCONCLUSIVE."

(From our special Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Jan. 4.

On the court reassembling this morning, Rao Bahadur Chitale continued the arguments for the defence in the Mamlatdar Murder Case. He dwelt exhaustively the defence theory, that it was almost entirely a Koli rising and supported his theory by citations from the prosecution as well as defence evidence. He also dealt with the evidence in detail and tried to show that the charge of murder or conspiracy to murder was not brought home to the accused, inasmuch as approvers' testimony was not corroborated regarding the presence of the accused, which was prominently mentioned by the prosecution. On the other hand, counsel supported his view from the evidence of a prosecution witness that in regard to the part of prominent accused in the murder of the Mamlatdar, the approvers' story was contradicted in material respects.

A TELEGRAM FROM SANGAMNER.

In the early part of the argument to-day, there was a discussion regarding a telegram alleged to have been sent from Sangamner by Mr. Bates, Collector, Ahmednagar, and admitted by him in the cross-examination by the third class magistrate, Akola. Counsel for the defence wanted to rely on it. Its purport as admitted by Mr. Bates, was that a crowd of a thousand Kolis had burnt the Mamlatdar alive and also his house and it asked for help.

Mr. Binning objected and Mr. Clements ed that it had not been proved and if nsel wanted to rely on it, they would e to call the author of the telegram and amine him.

Counsel replied that the purport of the telegram was brought out in the cross examination of Mr. Bates and if, as had been alleged, the telegram got lost, it was no fault of the defence. Counsel also added that in a heinous case of this nature that an important telegram should get lost was most extraordinary.

Pressed by Court, counsel said he had much experience of these officers and would not take the risk of accepting the court's suggestion to call the third class magistrate, Akola, as witness at this stage. If the Court found against him in this matter, he would rather give up his point about the telegram than call him as witness and take adverse opinion.

CREDIBILITY APPROVERS' EVIDENCE.

At this stage there was some important discussion as to credibility of the approvers' statements which, counsel urged, needed corroboration on material points. The determination of this was left to the discrimination of the Court. Mr. Clements laid down that they required corroboration of the presence of individual accused. In respect of the approvers' evidence they could not rely on the approvers' evidence alone, but it could not be expected of the Court that it sould demand corobaration in every detail.

Counsel cited High Court rulings, particularly relying on 28 Calcutta, page 339. The questin was further discussed after lunch, when counsel quoted rulings to show that corroboration was necessary not only in regard to one but to all the persons accused and said independent corroboration of the approvers' testimony was necessary to bring home the charge of murder and arson.

Counsel then continued arguments in the case, particularly discussing discrepancies in the approvers' and other prosecution evidence, as also the bearings of the evidence in regard to the individual accused.

AHMEDNAGAR, Jan. 3.

The Special Tribunal consisting of Mr. Clements (President), Mr. C. N. Mehta and the Hon. Rao Bahadur G. K. Sathe of Sholapur reassembled this morning, after the Christmas vacation. Mr. Binning, Bar.-at-Law (Bombay), instructed by Mr. Deshmukh, Public Prosecutor, Ahmednagar, appeared for the prosecution, while Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale assisted by Messrs. D. K. Parshrami, Sant and G. M. Parashrami, pleaders of Sangamner, and Mr. N. L. Ranade (Ahmednagar) defended all the accused except two. Mr. Saptarshi appeared for accused Nos. 41 and 43—Punja Muktaji Mali and Uma Punjaji Mali. Except the parties concerned, there were no spectators present in Court. At the outset the Clerk of the Court read notes on the view of Akola on 20th December by the Court. It was admitted as an exhibit in the case. There were two witnesses left over to be examined for the defence. But Mr. Chitale declined to call one of them—a Koli—as he had come to know the witness had turned hostile. The other and last witness for the defence was Govind Keshav Dhande, Karkun in the Mamlatdar's office at Akola. Witness was shown exhibit 84—a Recruiting Register. Witness produced in this connection a kutcha register from which he had fair copies, exhibit 84. The Kutcha Register was in the writing of Shaipal whom witness had succeeded at the Recruiting Depot. It was in Shaipal's writing. Mr. Chitale tendered it as an exhibit, Mr. Binning objected on the ground that Shaipal was not before them and the writing had not been proved. The Court disallowed the objection observing however that it was an official document. Mr. Binning cross-examined witness with reference to entries and Mr. Chitale having declined to re-examine witness, the evidence for the defence was closed.

MR. CHITALE'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Chitale then commenced the arguments for the defence. It was about half an hour past noon and with the exception of half an hour for lunch, he had not finished when the Court rose for the day at 10 minutes past 4 p.m.

Mr. Chitale said he would confine his attention to the recorded evidence alone. As there was no appeal he would be failing in his duty if he did not press the legal and other aspects of the case as disclosed by the evidence. First of all he contended that the charge as framed was defective. He proposed elaborating his arguments on this point later on. But he observed that the prosecution had charged all the accused with conspiracy to murder and arson. In his opinion the charge as framed should have stated in explicit terms the act or acts by which prosecution wanted to fasten the guilt of murder on the accused.

Mr. Sathe.—You mean individual accused?

INTENTION TO MURDER.

Counsel replied in the affirmative and then referred to the Evidence Act which laid down distinctly that to the individual accused must be brought home the criminal act or acts. He asked Court to stick to the charge as it was framed, in coming to a conclusion. He pressed on the Court's attention one fact that the charge had prominently mentioned that their common object was intention to murder the Mamlatdar and they had conspired together with that object in view. No other intention, counsel urged, falling short of it would bring the accused within the terms of the charge and make them liable for its consequences. Even under the second charge of arson, the wording employed in the framing of the first charge had been repeated. In this connection he invited the attention of the Court to sections 34, 149, etc., of the Indian Penal Code. His object in pressing this was that if the prosecution wanted to make out that each individual was responsible for the murder, it was necessary for the prosecution to specifically mention the act done under section 149, I. P. C., and that such act must form part of the common object alleged.

Mr. Mehta.—What is your inference that it is not possible to convict anyone of the accused except for murder?

Mr. Chitale, continuing, said that he was going to show that no act had been proved against the accused and the mere fact of the murder did not vitiate his case. The prosecution had alleged that from the time of the Ambad meeting to the death of the Mamlatdar it was one continuous act. But counsel submitted that the prosecution had failed to make out that conspiracy to murder was the common object of the accused.

Mr. Mehta.—Cannot common object be formed on the spur of the moment?

Mr. Chitale replied in the affirmative, but contended that the prosecution had failed to make out anything of the kind. Mere assumption was not enough. The prosecution had positively alleged certain acts against the accused. Counsel's contention was that they could not get hold of particular acts and then attribute to them what had happened.

Mr. Sathe.—Is it your contention that all the accused were not cognisant of the conspiracy

ESSENTIALS OF A CONSPIRACY.

Mr. Chitale replied in the affirmative and went on to say that the accused must know that there was a conspiracy to murder the Mamlatdar or such murder was likely to be the result or they must have at least intended it. But he would show from positive evidence that there was no such intention whatsoever. It would be noticed under section 149, I. P. C., that the essentials of a conspiracy were the commission of the act and further it must be shown that such act was committed in the prosecution of the common object. At the time the charges were framed against the accused, he had pointed out that the charge of arson was a surplusage and need not have been mentioned at all. He then referred to the provisions of the Penal Code and added that the commentators had made it clear that the Act must be immediately connected with the common object before the accused could be held guilty. This was not an extraordinary law. Whenever under Section 149 there was a charge of murder, it must be shown that such murder was the outcome of a common object and the intention or knowledge that such murder would be the outcome must be proved. There was no use in being pedantic or learned in these matters. But they were the first principles.

EVENTS LEADING TO THE MURDER.

Counsel then tabulated the events leading to the murder, beginning with recruiting operations. Counsel was proceeding to say that they had positive evidence, when the Hon. Sathe asked him whether he was in a position to mention names and references. It would, he said, be much better in this voluminous evidence if counsel put his finger on the points if he wanted Court to take proper notice of them.

After touching upon Murlidhar's evidence counsel dwelt upon exhibit, 84, the Recruiting Register. He recalled the dates of recruiting as contained in that document and said that all the work done was done prior to the murder.

Mr. Sathe.—I don't think you are right. You may draw your own inferences. But there are other books in this connection which must be taken into account alos.

Mr. Chitale said he was not unmindful of that fact, and he was presently dealing with that matter.

Mr. Clements.—When do you say Bagadia was recruited?

Mr. Chitale.—On the 2nd July.

Continuing Mr. Chitale referred to Mr. Sane's list (ex. 148) and said it showed clearly that so far as the Akola Taluka was concerned there were no recruits in March, April, May or June. If they compared the Akola Taluka with the other talukas they found that until August there was absolutely no recruiting.

Mr. Clements.—You mean to say that other talukas did better?

Mr. Chitale.—Yes.

Mr. Sathe.—What is your point?

Mr. Chitale said that his point was to show that in July-August the Akola taluka made redoubled efforts. It was his (counsel's) direct suggestion that pressure was put upon the Mamlatdar by the higher authorities. His point was there were no recruiting operations until July. His next point was that the majority of recruits were Bhils. There were very few Marathas and others. In this connection he supported his statement by a reference to Mr. Sane's evidence (ex. 146).

Mr. Chitale then said that the oppressive methods began for the first time about 26th July, that orders for the seizure of recruits it was apparent were issued between 20th and 25th July and that on the 26th warrants were issued for the arrest of people with a view to recruiting them. Counsel's object in mentioning this prominently was that there was not sufficient time for these oppressive methods becoming known and for the formation of a conspiracy. Besides the Mamlatdar was absent from Akola for 5 or 6 days between 26th July and 1st or 2nd of August.

Hon. Sathe.—Does not the evidence show that the Mamlatdar with Vithalsingh raided villages?

Mr. Chitale.—About those dates.

Proceeding he said he wanted to show the two theories side by side indicating first the inferences suggested to his mind after reading the evidences. His next point was about the abandoned Agar meeting and the Mamlatdar's going to Nagar and home-coming with 13 recruits. He cited Mr. Sane's evidence in support of his statement and that brought them he said up to 1st or 2nd August. The meeting under 'neem' tree described by approver Rakhma in his evidence was on the 7th or 8th August.

Mr. Clements.—On Wednesday.

AHMAD MEETING.

Mr. Chitale said the next thing was the meeting near the park on the same date and the alleged conversation in a lane. Then they had people having been called to the Ambad meeting. The Ambad meeting took place according to prosecution evidence between 9 and 10 on the morning of the 10th August, then there was the marching of the men towards Akola. The first stage on the march was the Mango grove where the crowd halted for three-fourths of an hour. Between 2-30 and 3-30 p.m. the recruits were released and the furniture was smashed at the recruiting depot. Counsel referred to these to show that all this must have taken time. Then the men marched on the Mamlatdar's house by two roads. They had to consider first whether the important event was setting fire to the front door of the house or the shooting by the Mamlatdar. Counsel intended to show that shooting preceded the firing of the front door and if he proved it, it altered the whole situation.

Mr. Binning.—I don't want to interrupt my learned friend. But the prosecution case is that people first tried to break the door open and it was afterwards that the shooting took place.

Mr. Sathe (to Mr. Chitale).—You mean to suggest that the shooting incident enraged the people?

Mr. Chitale.—Yes. I want to show that the people were exasperated by the shooting and then started to set the house on fire and that it was not in pursuance of a common object or conspiracy.

Counsel then referred to the removal of the wounded and the dead, setting fire to the front door, the coming out of the house of the inmates and the Fouzdar, the Fouzdar's seizure by the men, the seizure of the Havildar and the alleged pushing him into the flames, the long wait with the tom tom for the Mamlatdar's coming out, the Mamlatdar's coming out of the Brahmin's house and his corpse being burned and the distribution of food.

Before proceeding further, counsel referred to Mr. Binning's statement that the most prominent among the men were accused Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11 and 35. There were others to whom minor acts had been attributed by the prosecution and all these were so far as the first batch of accused were concerned. So far the case was concerned, they were in a curious position.

Mr. Binning.—There is a misunderstanding. We have not charged accused No. 1 with the murder of the Mamlatdar.

MOTIVE FOR MURDER.

Mr. Chitale proceeding said his submission was it was extremely difficult to convict the accused of rioting because there was another batch awaiting trial for minor offences. Counsel had positive evidence that the authorities instructed to run in men. Having regard to this fact alone, it was necessary to find out whether the prosecution had made out common object. The motive for murder which had been given by the prosecution was the collection of war loans, etc Counsel asked the Court to notice particularly one fact, viz., whether it was mainly the Kolis or they were in a minority or whether as a matter of fact they arrived on the scene at sunset and incidentally whether they were not connected with the offences. Counsel thought mere reading of the evidence should suffice to convince the Court on these points.

Mr. Sathe.—As regards Kolis, I hear your arguments. Your case is there were Kolis alone. So far as the prosecution is concerned some witnesses deny their presence while others admit it.

Mr. Chitale repeated it was a very important point to decide. His alternative theory was that it was the Kolis who had grievances against the Mamlatdar while the Marathas and others had no grievances.

Mr. Sathe.—Then assume conspiracy.

Mr. Chitale said his point was that if there was a conspiracy, it was to release the recruits rather than to murder the Mamlatdar. If things reached the point of murder it was due to extraneous acts such as shooting.

Mr. Sathe.—You say in your opening address that the motive was bad recruiting methods. It is due to us you should offer some explanation why the whole case should be bolstered up when as a matter of fact Kolis alone were responsible.

Counsel continuing, said he was going to show from the recorded evidence signs of concoction. He would show that Marathas had been substituted for Kolis.

Mr. Clements.—Are you going to disclose your evidence on this point?

Mr. Sathe.—It would be much better if you can disclose your reasons for asking us to believe that it was a Koli affair.

Mr. Chitale suggested that briefly the whole thing was the result of administrative method.

Mr. Sathe.—You mean expediency?

Mr. Chitale.—Briefly, yes.

Mr. Sathe.—Connection of the Kolis is the fulcrum?

Mr. Chitale.—Yes, the fulcrum.

At this stage, the Court adjourned for lunch.

AGAR MEETING.

Resuming his arguments after lunch Mr. Chitale referred to the evidence of some of the prosecution witnesses and to ex. 22, being the confidential report by the Sub-Inspector on the abandoned Agar meeting Reading ex. 22, Counsel drew attention of the Court to the reference to accused No. 1 Joshi, who with Shankar Deshpande had convened the meeting at Agar. Counsel said the meeting at Agar proved abortive. There was no conversation, no address and the object of the meeting showed that the people felt a grievance regarding the recruiting operations. The conveners of the meeting were accused No. 1, and Shankar. But there was not a word not a statement to show anything criminal was intended, the confidential report only proved that the public were asked to meet together to exercise a perfectly legitimate right—the right of public meeting—to ventilate their grievances. Both the evidence on this point and the exhibit under notice proved nothing to lay the foundation for conspiracy to murder—a point that must have been proved in order to sustain the charge. Not only that the prosecution gave credit to accused No. 1 who obeyed the orders of the Mamlatdar—whether they were right or wrong. Literally and truly and dispersed the meeting before the arrival either of the Mamlatdar or the Fouzdar. Counsel was not going to discuss whether those orders were legitimate or not but he emphasised the fact that though accused No. 1 was not bound to obey that order and thought the Mamlatdar had no authority to disperse a meeting called together entirely for a legitimate purpose, accused No. 1 still acted wisely in obeying that order and abandoning the meeting. The attempt to hold the meeting itself proved therefore nothing and no connection could be established between it and the further events that happened.

Mr. Mehta: You admit the meeting was called for and held?

Mr. Chitale: No. My submission is that this is a report from the Sub-Inspector, and it proved nothing except that the meeting though convened did not come off. It does not matter why the meeting was called. The object as a matter of fact was to take steps to finish the half completed audience-hall. Ventilating grievances many have been another. At such meetings it is quite likely that besides the principal question other questions of public interest would be discussed. Both views are likely to the correct. But the question they had to consider was whether it was in any way connected with the conspiracy.

Mr. Sathe: Your contention is that as no meeting took place there was no basis for conspiracy.

Mr. Chitale: Yes.

Continuing, counsel said their position was that they did not accept the meeting as having come off. The purpose of the meeting was the completing of the meeting hall and had nothing to do with the conspiracy.

Mr. Sathe: Then, according to you, it comes to this. Admitting or assuming that the meeting was held, even then it does not lay the foundation for the conspiracy?

NEEM TREE INCIDENT.

Mr. Chitale: Yes.

Proceeding he said, that the next incident was the meeting under the *neem* tree. The only evidence on this point was approver Rakhma's. Let them assume for the moment that the meeting was held. But he emphasised that to start with there was no corroboration of the evidence. Rakhma was an accomplice and he spoke to the conspiracy. There was no other evidence and the whole point regarding this meeting rested on Rakhma's uncorroborated testimony come out under circumstances which counsel proposed to detail later on. Rakhma's version, it was important to notice, about the timber transaction was contradicted by defence witness Raghu Ganu (Ex. 150). In his evidence Rakhma had mentioned him as the one who had sold him timber. Ganu had denied it in the witness-box. Apart from the question of relying on Ganu's evidence as against Rakhma's, his learned friend for the prosecution would possibly urge the absence of account books, etc. But the point was that if Rakhma's version was correct, the prosecution would have called Ganu and obtained corroboration for it. But such corroboration was not forthcoming and they had to depend on Rakhma's unreliable evidence which in this connection was, counsel said, positively false. Counsel then referred to Rakhma's statement before the District Magistrate. Witness had made no mention of this. It might be argued for the prosecution that the statement being brief was not intended to contain more particulars. Mr. Chitale drew the attention of the Court to a passage in the statement wherein witness had described the meeting under the *neem* tree and how he became connected with it.

Mr. Binning wanted to know what passage counsel was reading (Rakhma's statement before the District Magistrate was in Marathi and counsel read from it).

Mr. Chitale reading again the passage commented on Rakhma's supposed anxiety to know the reason why the meeting was convened.

Mr. Sathe.—Your point is it is incredible that Rakhma should have known of any previous conspiracy.

Proceeding, Mr. Chitale said that this was not a case in which no statement had been made. On the other hand here was a statement. But the evidence of the witness (Rakhma) regarding the formation of the conspiracy under the *neem* tree was false. The meeting, they should note, was held in broad daylight. People were passing and re-passing and the conversation they had it from witness, was being carried on in loud tones. It was incredible that none besides witness should have heard or known anything about it and it was strange that there should be no corroboration at all and in a charge of conspiracy of this kind they must hold that conspiracy was not proved. Then there was the evidence of casual conversation with Nathu Bajaba.

Mr. Clements.—It was brought out in the course of his cross-examination by the defence.

Mr. Chitale.—As I have taken up this matter, I will say that the conspiracy has not been proved.

Counsel then discussed the point regarding the Ambad meeting. Three witnesses (Nos. 47, 48 and 49) were to be led by the prosecution to prove the meeting. Of these Raoji Sonar was examined by the prosecution and then pronounced to be adverse. Bhoju was not examined at all. Khandu Yasu (49)—(counsel was proceeding when Mr. Binning interrupted and said that it ought to be mentioned in fairness that Bhoju was reported sick and his presence could not be obtained).

Mr. Chitale said that he was perfectly right in maintaining that witness Bhoju was not examined at all.

Continuing, counsel said they had Khandu Yasu and approvers Gangaram Shete and Rakhma Raoji. The obvious comment was that though the meeting was alleged to be held at Ambad, no Ambad witness had been called to prove the meeting except Raoji Sonar. All the evidence including that of the approvers was from outsiders and in a case like this, they could not but regard such evidence with extreme caution. For, in the first instance, such witnesses were not likely to be there. Khandu's evidence did not help. He had spoken to no conversation at all and reading his evidence, counsel commented that he had not spoken to either the intention or the supposed ceremony which took place at the meeting. It was essential and vital to a correct appreciation of the bearings of the case that they should particularly notice the object of the meeting was the release of the Pujaris and nothing else. Khandu admitted that there were more Kolis—400 or 500—than others present at the meeting. Apart from the evidence of the approvers, the evidence before them showed that as a matter of fact if there was any meeting at all it was a meeting of Kolis and the object of the meeting was the release of the Pujaris. Khandu's evidence did not corroborate the testimony of the accomplices.

Mr. Sathe.—You don't forget that he stayed at the meeting for a short while only.

Mr. Chitale.—No, I don't. But it is well to remember as a matter of prudence that the evidence of the accomplices must be corroborated by direct testimony. Any indirect testimony takes away from the value of such evidence.

KOLIS GATHERING.

Counsel then observed that it was a meeting mostly of Kolis and the object was the release of the Pujaris. He asked the Court to notice that only few people were present. Reading the evidence of Khandu as a whole counsel said it was wholly discrepant. Witness stayed only for a short while saw some people present, but he could not have certainly known what was happening or identified with any certainty of accuracy those that were present.

Then, as regards the evidence of Rakhma and Shete, it was not at all believable. In the case of their evidence, corroboration was very necessary which curiously enough was not forthcoming and could not therefore be accepted. Again, they had to look very minutely into the evidence of the approvers. In this connection there were one or two broad facts. Before the arrest of any of the accused, the statements taken by the police, consisted of Bapu Jaglia (on 17th August), and Govinda Vithu and Pandurang Narayan (on 21st), that is, on the day of the first confession of Gangaram Shete, recorded by Mr. Mobetjee. Counsel drew the attention of the Court to the list of witnesses put in by the Khan Sahib (Mr. Mobetjee). Oral statements might have been taken, but there was none in writing. The only evidence set down in writing was that of Bapu Madhu and of Govinda Naikwadi and Pandurang Narayan on 21st August—and the confession of Gangaram Shete on the 20th. There was evidence that Rao Bahadur Kobje had obtained a copy of that confession. It was not until after then that the statements of witnesses were taken in writing, and from the 21st to 27th there were no oral statements. Counsel said his point was that so far police had recorded the statement only of Bapu Jaglia before the confessional statement of Gangaram Shete.

Mr. Sathe.—It is not correct to say that the others gave their statements after the confessional statement.

Mr. Chitale.—It may or may not be so. But so far there was only the confessional statement of Gangaram.

Mr. Mehta.—What is the date of Shankar Naikwadi's statement?

Mr. Chitale.—20th August.

Mr. Mehta.—Gangaram Shete also finished on 21st August?

Mr. Sathe.—Shankar does not state anything about the Ambad meeting. That is your point?

Mr. Chitale.—Yes.

(To be continued.)

THE MANDVI FIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Having read an account, in your issue of Friday, the 3rd instant, about the fire at Mandvi, and particularly referring to the paragraph, under the heading of "The Tragic Side", which discloses a fact, that both, the women from inside and the firemen outside, did their best to break open the iron bars, but they could not succeed. Now as for the women inside, it was quite likely, they having no proper implements, could not break open the bars, but what about the firemen outside? Had they also no proper implements to break open the iron bars and if not, why not? because, so far and as long as their duties are considered it is absolutely necessary for each and every fireman, to keep with him proper implements, such as files, knives, etc., and if the Fire Brigade authorities, unnecessarily fear, of some misuse thereof, which they are always apt to, plead especially when Indians are to be dealt with, they must at least be courteous enough to allow them to keep, while on duty, if not for all times, and I hope from the recent experience they have had, they would do the needful in the above matter, as immediately as possible.

I am very sorry to trouble you, and you only, with all these, because there is no other centre, or for that matter any paper or more particularly a via mediary, where a poor man's prayer could be listened to; not only that, but no man can dare deny, that "The Chronicle", is the only paper which fights for the right of the hitherto helpless people.—Yours, etc.,

AN OPEN EYED PARSI.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

All restrictions on leave ex-India for members of the I.D.F have been withdrawn. All that is now necessary is a formal application stating the period of leave required and whether on private affairs or medical grounds.

INDUSTRIES AND INDIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With regard to the 2nd and 3rd points on which the Industrial Commissioners were asked to submit their recommendations viz.—

(ii) Whether and if so in what manner, Government can usefully give encouragement to industrial development;

(iii) by affording directly or indirectly financial assistance to industrial enterprise;

I beg to request you to be good enough to give some space in your paper to show how Government or the private capitalists have helped to solve the above questions.

You are aware perhaps that the forests of Kanara have been placed at the disposal of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., Ltd. of Bombay, for experimental purposes in pulp industry. It is in this connection that I hasten to apprise you of the fact that about two or three years ago one Mr. D. N. Nagarkatti, M.A., B.Sc., of the Bombay University, who had had the opportunity of acquainting himself with that industry in Europe, had thought of starting the industry, but had to give up the idea as no help was forthcoming from either the Government or the private capitalists.

Mr. Nagarkatti, having stood first in the B.Sc., in the Bombay University, proceeded to Manchester as a Government of India Scholar with the object of getting first-hand knowledge in the expression of oil industry. Having succeeded so far, he was advised by his Principal to go to Christiania to study the pulp industry, the Government of India having exempted him from the operation of the rules prohibiting their students from studying in foreign countries. Gaining his object in Christiania within a comparatively short time, he returned to India early in 1915 and interviewed, I understand, many capitalists in vain. Bombay showing disappointment, he took shelter in the Alembic Chemical Works at Baroda and served there for about 3 years as Manager. When he left the work to join the Hyderabad State as Assistant Director of Industries, "New India" and "Sayaji Vijaya" congratulating him on his elevation to the new post, eulogized his services in fitting terms. Capacity compels recognition, if not in British India, at least in the Native States!

You are again aware that a ship-building yard was recently started by some enthusiasts at Versova, but I understand that the works have had or are about to be stopped for want of financial assistance. Cannot Indian capitalists wake up from their stupor and offer their assistance to the industry, thereby preventing some "subsidiary Companies of foreigners" from establishing themselves there, as has been the case at Sakchi? Government help in such matters would go against the grain of the ship-builders of the Port of London, as the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has rightly quoted a passage from Taylor in his able and illustrious minute of dissent:—

"The arrival in the port of London of Indian produce in Indian built ships created a sensation among the monopolists which could not have exceeded had a hostile fleet appeared in the Thames. The ship-builders of the Port of London took the lead in raising the cry of alarm; they declared that their business was on the point of ruin and that the families of all the ship-wrights in England were certain to be reduced to starvation."

Again there is another instance of the Industrial Bank started by Sir Dorab Tata. This Bank is now controlled by Americans and Englishmen who have not the slightest desire to extend a helping hand to our countrymen. The Bank had recently issued pamphlets advertising his scheme of apprenticeship in this concern in which certain qualifications were set forth as necessary to join this Bank; but I understand that there is a movement on foot to import "raw Europeans from Home."—the imported having no such qualifications as set forth except perhaps their "service of a few months in a Bank or in the army." If this is to be the case, the scheme, grand and made so much of as it is, will remain nothing more than a pious one, and the children of the soil—graduates who come out fresh from Indian Universities—will be keenly disappointed. So far the choice does not appear to have fallen on one Indian even. Do Sir Derab and his colleagues on the Board still believe that Banks as well can only be managed by Europeans? If so, how is Mr. Pochkhanawalla conducting the Central Bank of India with due credit to himself and to those concerned? In this connection, I would only quote your warning in your issue of the 11th December, 1918:—

"Our readers may for a moment try to imagine the disastrous position of the Company, if the Americans wish to create trouble by a strike or by leaving the Company in a body as a result of some international crisis."—Yours, etc.,

"V. M. N"

Bombay, Jan. 6.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We hope that you will oblige us by publishing the following few lines in your "Peoples' Journal":—

A few days ago there appeared a letter in your columns with the heading "Matriculation Examination," in which a student requested the authorities of the University of Bombay to postpone the Matriculation Examination of 1919 till April.

Sir, you know that almost all the High Schools of Bombay were closed for a month or more on account of the influenza havoc. Therefore, the High Schools of Bombay are not able to complete the vast texts prescribed for the examination. The work before the teachers and students is voluminous and the time at their disposal is very short. So we again remind the authorities of the University of Bombay, through the medium of your paper, and request them to postpone the examination till April.

We heartily support the scheme of Mr. M. N. Amin and C. B. Vyas, which appeared in your last Friday's issue and if any such petition is draughted we will try our best to secure signatures for the same.

We hope that the above lines will meet with your kind response and consideration.—Yours, etc.,

S. H. LIMAYE & K. G. NENE,
Students.

Dadar, Jan. 5.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly allow us to publish the folowing through the medium of your widely-spread paper?

Notwithstanding that the students of the Matriculation Examination are buried under the burden of a heavy course, the educational authorities give a very disheartening result. Under the existing system of education the students, generally, lose both health and wealth.

Therefore, I would, rather, request the members of the Syndicate of the Bombay University, to ask the Government to hold the Matriculation and other examinations twice a year. They should better know that they are not to a man the chairs. They have to put forth the grievances of the students and try to remove them as far as possible.

The students have to become real men and good citizens and not men of weak physique and void of ardour and zeal. Therefore students of different High Schools are requested to send their protests against the system of education to the undersigned, that they may, with the coalition of many, manage to send them to the proper authority.—Yours, etc.,

C. A. PAREKH.
S. M. PATEL.

Petlad, Jan. 4.

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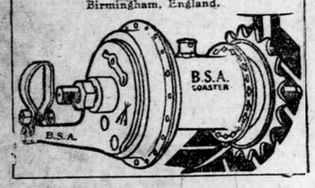

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GUJERAT NOTES.

FAMINE RELIEF PROGRAMME.

(From a Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 2.

The Famine Relief Committee of Ahmedabad have applied themselves with alacrity to the evolution of measures to provide relief for distressed men and cattle. For the benefit of the famine-stricken individuals, they have decided to open cheap grain shops, to organise poor houses and to establish shops for supplying clothes. To succour the distressed cattle, the Committee propose to conduct fodder-raising experiments on a self-supporting basis on a demonstration farm: to distribute seeds for raising juar and fodder crops; to open grass depots and to arrange for housing the cattle. The Committee desire to work in co-operation with the organisers of the Bombay Presidency Relief Fund and with the Government officials engaged in administering relief, confining their activities to the Ahmedabad District for the present. The Committee have appointed Taluka Committees at Dholera, Gangad, Bavla, Modasa, Sanand, Ranpur, Dholka and Prantij and have advanced a sum of Rs. 2,000 to the Commissioner of the Northern Division to help the weavers of the Ahmedabad District. The need for clothing being very insistent in winter months, the Committee have set aside Rs. 8,000 for the purpose and have sent a large consignment to the Ranpur, Dholka and Daskroi Talukas, besides mobilising the Ahmedabad Volunteer Corps for collecting cast-off clothes from the local philanthropists.

SCARCITY OF FODDER.

While poor houses will maintain the aged and the infirm, strict precautions will be taken to weed out professional beggars so as to compel them to earn their bread in the sweat of their brows. Arrangements are made to purchase large quantities of grass through the Bombay Committee so as to send two lakhs of pounds to Dholera, and five lakhs of pounds to Ranpur, besides buying fifty thousand pounds for Dholka from the Mahajan of the Maskati Market of Ahmedabad. The Committee have approved of the fodder-irrigation plan to be carried out on a plot of two hundred acres near Dholka, under the supervision of Mr. Ishwarbhai Lallubhai Patel of Nadiad who has volunteered to give the benefit of his personal experience to the Committee, which have accordingly ear-marked a sum of forty thousand rupees for the scheme which is estimated to yield from thirteen to seventeen lakhs of pounds of grass to be sold at the rate of twenty or twenty-four rupees per thousand pounds. The funds at the disposal of the Committee amount slightly over a lakh of rupees, but in view of the magnitude of the work before them, like Oliver Twist they justifiably "ask for more."

DISTRESS IN KATHIAWAR.

Men and animals in Kathiawar apparently find themselves condemned to the tender mercies of famine and prohibitive prices of foodstuffs, no attempt of any significance having yet been made to control prices, and to organise relief measures. Thus in Bhavnagar, wheat costs Rs. 115 per kalshi, bajri, Rs. 140 per kalshi, rice, Rs. 125 per kalshi, juar, Rs. 98 per kalshi, mung, Rs. 97 per kalshi, oil, 2¼ lbs. per rupee, ghee, one pound per rupee; tuver (pulse), Rs. 7 per maund and so forth. The cotton factories have by no means a brisk time of it, because of the failure, more or less total, of the cotton crop in the State. The Native States and private employers of labour in Kathiawar have not seen their way to provide the equitable minimum wage to miserably-paid clerks and primary school teachers as the Government of Bombay have recently done in view of an all-round rise in prices and the destitution and distress, though less vocal are none the less acute. The scarcity of grass is making itself keenly felt in Bhavawadar, Dedan, Talaja, Mahuva and elsewhere and unless the Ruling Princes are wideawake to the needs of the situation, agricultural operations would well-nigh come to a standstill with the return of the normal times for want of cattle. Fortunately, private agencies do not spare themselves and Sheth Jiwandas Prabhudas, an inhabitant of Sathara, near Talaja, who is dealing in coarse cloth in Bombay and who had in 1917 donated Rs. 3,000 for supplying clothes to the bare-backs and Rs. 2,000 for providing food for the poor, besides doing yeoman service when influenza ravaged eighty villages around Talaja has rallied to the call for help and is organising a fund for the benefit of the distressed in and about his birth-place. A meeting was also held at Gadhada under Bhavnagar to collect funds to provide relief for milch and agricultural cattle and Rs. 1,204 were subscribed locally, and an appeal has been made to Bombay philanthropists for more funds. In Rajkot, the Cattle Relief Committee are hard put to it for want of adequate funds. They have compiled a sum of Rs. 3,070, while their requirements work out at Rs. 25,000 if the cattle are to be maintained till July.

REMISSION OF LAND REVENUE.

The Government of Bombay have, in consideration of the failure of crops, postponed the land revenue collections, in the Matar, Mehmedabad, Nadiad, Anand, Thasra, Kapadvanj and Borsad Talukas in the Kaira District and the Collector of the Ahmedabad District has planned productive and productive relief works to provide employment for the able-bodied poor. And although the postponement order requires to be extended to other afflicted Talukas in the Northern Division, and although the wages and conditions of labour fixed by Mr. Chatfield, do not err on the side of liberality, yet they furnish an object-lesson in famine relief to the Ruling Princes in Kathiawar. Good intentions alone do not relieve widespread wretchedness, although as salves to conscience they are of capital use.

Mr. Justice W. S. Scoutts is confirmed as a Judge of the Patna High Court, vice Mr. Chapman resigned.

Sir George Macartny, British Consul General at Kashmir, Chinese Turkistan, has been granted two years' leave by the Government of India.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY CORPS

TO BE CONTINUED AS A PERMANENT UNIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

At the prize ceremony and sports of the Calcutta University Corps last evening Dr. Sarbadhikari, Secretary, in course of his statement, said:—United as a war measure and threatened with the possibility of dissolution with the happy advent of peace, the Corps has earned for itself continuance as a permanent institution. It has been one of the most notable of University activities since the creation of the University. It was a thing needed to help to build up character, improve physique, inculcate discipline and promote the habits of precision and regularity in our young university men and at the same time to create a nucleus of the future citizen army of India.

The difficulties have been obvious and great, but one by one these difficulties are disappearing. I am happy and proud to be able to say that all their suggestions have been approved by Army Headquarters. In a recent letter the sanction was conveyed to the scheme of which the following are the main features:—(1) Permanence on the footing of a detachment which is to be part of a single Indian University; (2) Permanent establishment consisting of one detachment commander and a British commissioned officer from the professoriat of the University; sixteen Indian officers from professors and students, 32 Havildars, 48 Naiks and 904 privates, with the usual camp followers, when camping, training and other allowances as permissible under the regulations; enlistment for the University course of six years; headquarters of its own for the corps near College Square, with a permanent staff of 16 British instructors attached.

"KUT" HEROES.

KARACHI'S WELCOME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Jan. 4.

The transport Pentakota with nearly 900 released prisoners of "Kut" garrison arrived at Karachi at three this afternoon, escorted by H. M. S. Britomart. The men, from seventy-seven different regiments or corps, looked well and little the worse for their cruel sufferings. Officers of the "Kut" garrison were Brigadier-General Smith and Captain Puri of 106th C.F.A. The dockside was gaily decked with flags and along two of the sheds were mottos in English and Urdu, "India welcomes with gratitude her gallant sons and the heroic defence of Kut-el-Amara will live for ever." A large crowd assembled at the dockside with two bands and two pipe bands and a guard of honour of Baluchis.

After the troops had disembarked, Major-General Fowler, Commanding Karachi Brigade, communicated to them the message of welcome of the Commander-in-Chief. Mr. H. C. Mules, Chairman of the Port Trust, on behalf of the Army Welcome Committee made a short speech of welcome and the ladies of the Sind Women's Branch distributed gifts consisting of a handsome mirror and a shaving glass in Khaki case. The men were entertained to dinner in an adjoinning shed and after the presentation of dried fruit and a programme of jugglers and similar amusements went by train to the rest camp to spend the night.

Another transport is expected early on Sunday morning with returning troops, chiefly the 23rd Cavalry.

Nothing has yet been heard of the expected aeroplane conveying General McEwan from England. News has not yet reached Karachi as to the arrival in Bagdad.

THE LATE DR. LEFROY.

COVERNMENT OF INDIA'S TRIBUTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 4.

A "Gazette of India Extraordinary" contains the following:—"The Governor-General in Council has learned with great regret of the death of the most Rev. George Alfred Lefroy, D. D., Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and Ceylon. The late Bishop had worked in India for forty years and had held the See of Lahore for over thirteen years and that of Calcutta for nearly six. During the latter part of this period he had continued unfailingly to perform the functions of his office despite increasing ill-health, which finally forced him to resign. His death on the very day of his resignation is a heavy loss to the communities over which his duties had extended and will be regarded as a personal calamity by all those who had known his work and influence in India."

LAHORE, Jan. 4.

A memorial service was held this evening at Lahore Cathedral for the late Bishop Lefroy. It is proposed to erect a memorial in the Lahore Cathedral to the deceased.

POPULARISING SANITATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—When there are so many complaints and suggestions to the Health Officer of Bombay for making some permanent arrangements for the sanitary education of the masses, I have to inquire, that what became of the male health visitor of the Bombay, Sanitary Association, who was seen always delivering such homely talks, lectures, demonstrations; even with magic lantern, in all Municipal and private schools and in hundreds of poor chawls. I had seen this man so often personally doing the work of a real and true sanitary mission, whom I do not see nor hear of for the last year or so. I had an high opinion of this sort of vernacular lectures and this is the ideal education in sanitation for the masses. Will the Health Officer explain what has become of him and whether any such arrangement has been made to re-commence such lectures in Bombay in vernaculars? Lectures on Municipal subjects in the Women's Branch at the Mayo Road are quite different from what is badly needed for home-to talks to the masses in their residences. Even the private schools used to get the advantages of such lectures.—Yours, etc.,

RANGNATH H. JOSHI.

Jan. 4.

PARTNERS IN FRAUD.

SIX BROTHERS IMPLICATED IN 5,000 COMPLAINTS.

A story of what appeared to be a family partnership in fraud was told at the Highgate Police Court in mail week.

Two brothers, Albert and Walter Wallace, were charged with loitering, and Detective Grosse, explaining that their real name was Pallish, said he had known them for 14 or 15 years, and during the whole of that time they and their brothers—six altogether—had been engaged in a system of fraud. Between 4,000 and 5,000 complaints had been made to the police about them. Their plan was to obtain goods from people in the country and not pay for them, and because of the expense of coming to London, the owners of the property generally did not prosecute.

Thousands of pounds worth of property had been obtained in this way. Albert had been convicted twice, and Harry—the brother, who was known as the legal adviser of the family—was now in prison. Walter had not been convicted, but he was nearly always present when the police visited their premises at Hornsey.

The Bench convicted both men, but postponed sentence.

Albert was then charged with having obtained a number of cycle tyres, valued at £27, with intent to defraud the India-rubber Products Company. He asked for a remand so that he might obtain legal advice, and this was granted.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE.

COMMITTEE TO ALLOT APPLICATIONS

A Press Note says the following Committee has been appointed by the Government of Bombay to assist the Controller of Passages in the classification and allotment of applications for passages to Europe from persons residing within the Presidency of Bombay:—Mr. W. C. Shepherd, I.C.S., Collector of Bombay, Chairman, The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, Colonel T. Jackson, I.M.S., Major C. W. Farquharson, Mr. A. H. Froom, Mr. H. E. Bryning, and Mr. S. H. Covernton, I.C.S., Secretary. In the event of Mr. A. H. Froom being unable to act in any case, either Mr. N. F. Paton or Sir Thomas Birkett, will serve on the Committee in his place. In the event of Mr. H. E. Bryning being unable to act in any case, either Mr. S. H. Bailey or Mr. E. W. Ford will serve in his place.

BEZIQUE TOURNAMENT AT MAHIM.

The annual Bezique tournament of the members of the Mahim Catholic Association was held during the month of December, 1918. There were sixteen entries and all the games were keenly contested, especially the semi-finals. The final match between Messrs. Alban Gomes and J. F. Pereira was played on the evening of the New Year's Day. There was a fairly good attendance and a very even game was witnessed, both the opponents watching each other closely and losing no opportunity of scoring. Eventually Mr. Alban Gomes proved to be the champion, winning two games of 1,000 each out of the three by a very narrow margin.

The Secretary of the Association in asking the Rev. J. C. M. D'Mello to distribute the beautiful prizes to the winner and runner-up gave a short account of the tournament and thanked the tournament Secretaries, Messrs. Albert Misquitta and A. D'Silva, for their successful management. Father D'Mello then complimented the winner and also the other players who had taken part in the successful tournament and had done their best. Mr. D. Mirande proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Father D'Mello for distributing the prizes. After partaking of light refreshments and singing some songs, the gathering dispersed.

FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will kindly publish, my humble interpretation of the doctrine of the "Freedom of the Seas", as desired by one of your correspondents.

Since the time the glorious war policy of Chatham made Great Britain the Mistress of the Seas after a successful termination of the Seven Years' War, Great Britain has steadily asserted the right of searching neutral vessels and has maintained the doctrine of the Maritime law that, "the effects belonging to an enemy found on board a neutral ship, are seizable by the rights of War," much to the annoyance and irritation of neutral powers. During the War of the American Independence in 1780 A.D. and again during the Napoleonic Wars in 1800 A. D. chief powerful northern states—Russia, Prussia, Sweden and Denmark—led by Russia, resenting the interference with their trade by British privateers, entered into an armed neutrality and asserted the doctrine that, (1) free ships make free goods, (2) the neutral ships had the right to trade freely with the belligerents, except in contraband goods, (3) the harbours and coasts imperfectly beleagured by any of the belligerents was not to be considered under blockade etc. Great Britain has never acknowledged this right of the neutrals. When the high-handed Berlin Decree was issued by the Emperor Napoleon I, the British Government retaliated by issuing "Orders in Council"—an equally high-handed, act—forbidding neutral states to carry on trade with France or her Allies. The United States protested against this encroachment on the rights of neutrals, and a war followed in 1814 A.D. which however, failed in solving the question satisfactorily once for all.

During the present war Germany was found to be the greatest transgressor of this rule. Her submarines, let loose over the sea, torpedoed merchantmen, passenger-ships and even hospital ships in, a reckless, and inhuman way which brought about the entry of America into the war just in the nick of time to turn the tide of the war Now that the war is ended, in a satisfactory way, America wants to settle this thorny question once for all. America appears to claim that the High Sea should be open to all, that every nation should be allowed to carry on the sea-trade in an unhampered way even with the belligerents during a war except in contraband goods. In short, it maintains the doctrine that free ships make free goods; and that any harbour or coast imperfectly beleagured should not be considered under blockade. Naturally, Great Britain, who has fought for centuries to maintain her naval supremacy, so essential for the preservation of her world-empire, stoutly opposes this doctrine. God grant that a satisfactory solution may be arrived at.—Yours, etc.

RAMAVTAR R. TEWARI.

Sarangpur, Ahmedabad, Jan. 2, 1919.

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2. D. Ballantyne, Esqr., Dist. Inspector of Police, Madras, says, "....I consider Motiwala's Diarrhoea Drops are an excellent remedy for Cholera."

3. Ramchandra Mairal, Esqr., Sub-Post Master at Kuran, writes, "The four persons who were suffering from Cholera and to whom Motiwala's Diarrhoea Drops were given have been cured."

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CONFERENCE OF RYOTS.

SPREAD OF AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION URGED.

A conference of the agriculturists of Ankleshwar Taluka was held at Ankleshwar under the presidentship of Rao Shaeb Ambashanker Uttamram Malji, when the following among other resolutions were passed:—

(1) In order to remove the comparatively great illiteracy about agriculture among village people the introduction of agriculture as a compulsary subject in the primary school curriculum is necessary, and accordingly this Conference recommends the following steps for consideration at the hands of the Government:—(a) In village from 200 to 500 souls or for groups of the same number, primary schools upto St. IV as may impart elementary agricultural training should be opened on their request; (b) In villages having more than 500 persons there should be complete primary schools imparting agricultural education; (c) At the headquarters of each of the groups of Taluka local board electorates, there should be a complete school with an etxperimental farm; (d) Before the recommendations in (c) are carried out an etxperimental farm should be immediately started at the Diva Central School and agricultural training should be imparted there. The District Local Board should be requested to take up the suggestions in (d) and to approach the Director of Agriculture for substantial help.

COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

(2) If the agriculturists depend solely on Government help they will cease to be self-reliant and the result is not to be desirable. This Conference therefore proposes that a Co-operative Society should be started in every village to help themselves. Government have expressed their wish to give as much capital as subscribed by such societies without interest and had acted upon it till lately. This Conference, therefore, requests the Registrar. Co-operative Credit Societies, to ask the Provincial and District Central Banks to lend half of the capital subscribed by such societies at a reduced rate of interest recoverable by ten instalments.

(3) This Conference earnestly requests the citizens of the town of Ankleshwar to start a model urban society considering the present state of mutual co-operation in the Taluka.

RECRUITING SERVICES REWARDED.

REMISSION OF LAND REVENUE.

A Press Note issued by the Bombay Government states at in accordance with the policy previously announced remission of land revenue to the extent indicated below has been sanctioned in the undermentioned villages in consideration of the large number of recruits furnished in proportion to such of their population as is of military age:—

Kolaba District.—Government villages in Mahad Taluka.—Achaloli, Rs. 209-13-8; Parle, Rs. 348-15-7; Barasgaon, Rs. 215-11-1; Ambavde, Rs. 30-1-12; Turumbhe Khurd, Rs. 410-12-5; total Rs. 1,487-0-10. Khoti villages in Mahad Taluka. Vaki Budruk, Rs. 356-12-3; Vaoor, Rs. 62-12-3; Asanpoi, Rs. 132-7-3; Kinjloli Khurd, Rs. 332-10-5; Chandwe Khurd, Rs. 352-9-11; Nagaon, Rs. 206-13-5; Ravtali, Rs. 115-10-5; Kavale Turf Vivhere, Rs. 187-5-9; Tamhane Turf Vivhere, Rs. 185-3-2. Total, Rs. 1,932-4-10.

Belgaum District.—Kakli Village in the Chikodi Taluka, Rs. 92-8-9.

Government have further sanctioned the remission of land revenue amounting to Rs. 51-4-0 which was payable by Shankar Darkuji Magar, revenue patil of Jeur in the Nagar Taluka of the Ahmednagar District, as a special mark of recognition of the conspicuous example set by him by himself enlisting and thereby encouraging a large number of men in the neighbourhood to join the colours.

DECCAN WAR HOSPITALS.

NEW YEAR FESTIVITIES.

(From a Correspondent.)

The short interval between Christmas and the New Year witnessed the departure of a portion of the staff at the "Deccan" for "Home". Capt. "Teddy" Morgan, whose name has loomed largely in the field of Sport during his stay in Poona, was the first to bid good-bye. A party of twenty-five students and coal-miners left on the last day of December. As might be expected, the party included quite a number of Mr. Morgan's countrymen and, incidentally a rather large percentage of the Rugby Team. The party was entertained to supper prior to departure, by the remainder of the staff, many of whom went to the station to wish them good-bye.

New Year's Day saw the renewal of the Season's festivities. Mr. S. A. Kassim, of Poona, who is the Company Contractor, entertained the R.A.M.C. staff. Holiday had been declared and there was a repetition of the Christmas fun and mirth. The meals provided suggested that every effort had been made and no expense spared to have a good time. Prior to the mid-day meal photographs were taken of the officers and of the staff, all of whom were garlanded and beflowered after the fashion of May-Day revellers. Major A. E. B. Wood, the Officer Commanding, Capt. E. V. Whitby, the Company Officer, and several other officers, were present. The health of the host, Mr. S. A. Kassim, was drunk amidst congratulations upon his successful entertainment. The call for cheers from the men in his honour, was responded to in the usual lusty British fashion.

The embargo on the export of all goods to European destinations, other than France, Italy and Portugal and to Asiatic Russia remains in force and is not affected by the above relaxations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue TREASURY BILLS for three, six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10.000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For three months' Bills **Rs. 98-14 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 4·5512 per cent.

For six months' Bills **Rs. 97-9 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 4.9967 per cent.

For nine months' Bills **Rs. 96-4 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5·1948 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills **Rs. 95 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.2631 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent. on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles ..... or order to the payment of Rs. ..... at the Bank of Bengal / Bombay / Madras out of the revenues of the Government of India on the ..... day of ..... 1919.

INDIAN TEA FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

RELAXATION OF RESTRICTIONS ON EXPORT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

A press communique issued by the Tea Commissioner for India says: The following cable from the Food Controller is published for general information:—Prohibition on exports from India on private account has been removed and licenses will be freely issued for private import to the United Kingdom. The import licenses, however, will only be issued subject to the condition that no portion of the tea is to be sold for home consumption other than to the Ministry of Food and that at least 50 per cent. of the imports are to be offered to the Ministry at prices and under conditions fixed by the Ministry. If this Ministry decides to accept 50 per cent. or any lesser portion of the tea so imported, this Ministry will have the right to select the individual teas up to 50 per cent. of the consignment. Tea accepted by the Ministry will be taken over ex-warehouse and paid for on landed terms.

The prices fixed on the following basis and subject to grades will be equivalent to the present contract price. The Ministry will pay actual freight and insurance paid by the importer subject to maximum fixed in consultation with the Ministry of Shipping. Landing charges will also be paid by the Ministry of food. Teas not taken by the Ministry will be free for re-export without limitation of price but subject to export restrictions and blockage limitations of quantities for the time being in force.

EXCESS PROFITS TAX.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly allow a small space in your paper for the following?

The Excess Profit Tax Bill if passed, will fall heavily on the poor, especially because the majority of the shareholders in the Joint Stock Companies is composed of widows, retail traders, orphanages, petty servants (both Government and private on small salaries) on pensioners with very limited incomes etc. and considering that in scanty pre-war years they have got very poor dividends the proposed Bill should either be entirely dropped or the Joint Stock Companies be exempted from its operation as the men on Rs. 30,000 income are not to be charged. If however, the Bill is proceeded with, it may be stated that the whole speech of the Finance Member of the Government of India tends to show that the poor are not to be taxed, and if his view is to be observed, it is reasonable that a provision should be made in the Bill for granting refund of the proportionate amount of the tax to those shareholders whose total income is less than Rs. 30,000 a year, so as to bring this Bill in consonance with the provisions in the Income Tax Bill which grants refunds to the shareholders in case their income (including dividends) does not justify to be taxed at the rate the income tax is levied from the Joint Stock Companies.

There no reason why the investors in the Joint Stock Companies earning less than Rs. 30,000 a year should be taxed, when those carrying on other business and earning less than Rs. 30,000 a year are exempt from the Profit Tax.—Yours, etc.

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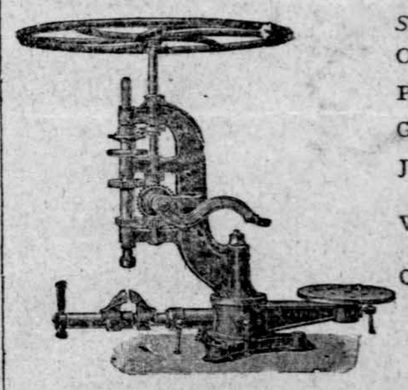

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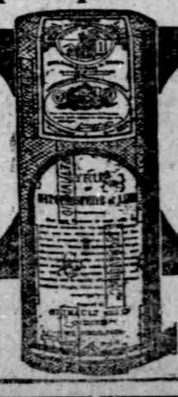

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